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PUMPS & PUMPSETS

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 111 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Nazi Plot To Seize Key Positions In Africa ?

Clash & Arrests At City Meeting

Futile Tactics Of Anti-Prohibitionists

LATTHE CONDEMNS ROWDYISM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Inspite of the repeated tactics of the rowdy elements on Wednesday at the Sir C. J. Hall meeting, the speaker of the evening was able to deliver his lecture organised by the Bombay Government Prohibition Propaganda Board, after the Police had effected several arrests.

Scuffle And Arrests

A VIOLENT CLASH OCCURRED BETWEEN A BAND OF ANTI-PROHIBITION MISCHIEF-MONGERS AND SOME PROHIBITION ENTHUSIASTS, RESULTING IN A SCUFFLE IN WHICH CHAIRS WERE FREELY USED.

THE POLICE ARRESTED SEVERAL PERSONS AND IN A FEW MINUTES BROUGHT THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL. TWELVE PERSONS WERE INJURED IN THE 'MELEE'.

Col. Ghadiali delivered a lecture on "the effects of alcohol on man" with the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe in the chair.

Col. Ghadiali Exposes "Medical Virtues" Of Alcohol

A recrudescence of Tuesday's disturbances at the Sir C. J. Hall was not unexpected and hence extraordinary precautions were taken to avert its possibility.

More than an hour prior to the meeting, the Hall was closed and guarded by the Police. At about 6 p.m., a large crowd had collected near the entrance. With every minute the crowd grew impatient and fidgety. At the beginning only a few reporters were allowed to go in the hall, which persented a weird appearance.

The main door was then opened and those outside made a concerted rush inside. The first three rows were reserved, and within a few minutes every inch of the available space was occupied by the audience. Since the hall could not hold more, further admission was stopped. Those who were left outside pressed towards the entrance and smashed the panes.

CHAIRS HURLED.

At about 6-10 p.m. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan went on the platform and appealed to the audience to keep quiet. Shouting again commenced as it happened yesterday. This attitude of some of the Parsis enraged a few pro-prohibition enthusiasts who made threatening gestures. Abuses were hurled against each other and the situation became ominous. Before one could grasp the gravity of the situation, chairs flew in the air, blows were freely exchanged and confusion ensued. The peaceful members of the audience rushed in fear to the dias and to the doors, their first thought being safety.

QUIET RESTORED.

The interlude was over in a few minutes. The Police materialised on the scene, affected some arrests and brought the situation under control. The Hall was then cleared of the mischief-mongers. The volunteers removed some broken chairs and splintered glass and arranged the seats again for the meeting. Quiet was restored and the audience filled the hall within few minutes.

As a result of the scuffle twelve persons received injuries. The Police arrested seven persons who were later on released.

Later a few Parsis entered the Hall and persuaded those Parsis who were seated there, to boycott Col. Ghadiali's lecture.

At 6-30 p.m. the Hon. K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe and Col. Ghadiali entered the Hall. There was no longer any obstruction and the meeting was peacefully conducted.

DISGRACE TO CITY.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, referred to the rowdy scenes enacted yesterday in the Hall and said that every decent-minded citizen was ashamed of the conduct of some persons, which was a disgrace to the city.

He introduced Col. Ghadiali as one who took prominent part in the American Prohibition movement. He felt sure that the Government would be benefited oy the Colonel's varied experience.

GHADIALI REFUTES.

Col. Ghadiali, at the outset, condemned the false rumour spread by certain parties, to the

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

SCOPE IN BR. GUIANA

Recommendations Of Commission On Refugee Problem

LONDON, May 10.

The Commission appointed to investigate the possibilities of largescale refugee settlement in British Guiana expresses the opinion that the territory while not ideal, possesses potential possibilities and recommends a trial settlement at the earliest possible date with a personnel of 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women under a properly equipped technical organisation.

The Commission consider that colonists should be chosen from young married, but childless couples and single young men and women of good health and sturdy physique and that approximately 3,000 to 4,000 people will be required in the first year to mann the various projects.

WILL COST THREE MILLIONS

It is suggested that a number of receiving camps and trial settlements be started at the earliest possible date with properly equipped technical organisation under competent leadership.

Approximate cost of trial settlements over a period of two years with a population of 5,000 is estimated at three million dollars.—Reuter.

COMMAND PAPER ON PALESTINE

Br. Govt. To Issue Statement On Future Policy In Palestine

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that a statement regarding the future policy in Palestine will be presented in Parliament as a Command Paper in the near future.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons during question time that the British Government had considerable hopes of the possibility of a settlement of refugees in British Guiana.—Reuter.

Cabinet Considers Final Draft Of Govt. Proposals

LONDON, May 10.

It is understood that the final draft of the British Government's plan for the settlement of the Palestine question was considered at the weekly meeting of the Cabinet to-day. A report on the possibility of the emigration of Jews to the British Guiana was also considered. Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, is expected to arrive in London later to-day from Palestine to endeavour to persuade the Government to extend the proposed five year period for the Jewish immigration.—Reuter.

TWO JEWS SHOT DEAD

HAIFA May 10.

Two Jewish supernumeraries were shot dead in the German colony here to-day by two Arabs, one of whom was caught by a passing police patrol.—Reuter.

FRESH LEASE FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

It is reported there is every possibility of extending the life of the present Central Assembly. It appears that under the Governor-General's orders, the U.P. seven Cities constituency electoral roll has been amended and the name of Mr. Piarelal Sharma has been brought in the electoral roll. Mr. Piarelal is a Congress ex-Minister of U. P. who it will be recalled and resigned owing to certain differences. The Congress subsequently desired to send him to the Central Assembly but he could not be nominated as his name was not found in the electoral roll.

Gandhiji Arrives In Bombay To-day

BENARES, May 10.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Bombay to-day "en-route" to Rajkot. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and his Secretary.

Gandhiji and party were seen off by a large crowd at Moghalsarai consisting of Mr. Shivprasad Gupta, Gandhiji's host, Dr. Thungamma, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi and others.

During his brief stay here, Gandhiji paid a visit to "Krishna Kutir," where he spent some time talking with Mr. Sundaram, presumably about the financial needs of the Hindu University.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL CONTRADICTS

JUBBULPORE, May 10.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who passed through Jubbulpore today while proceeding to Bhavnagar, interviewed, contradicted the report appearing in a certain section of the Press regarding his contemplated resignation from the Congress High Command, and remarked that the report was a mere canard and baseless.

NOT GOING TO AFRICA

Sardar Patel also stated that he had cancelled his proposed African tour in view of the political situation in India.—United Press.

NAZI PLOT IN S. W. AFRICA?

Discovery By British Intelligence Service

SWAKOPMUND, May 10.

British Intelligence Service have discovered a far-reaching plot for seizing key positions in South-West Africa according to Mr. Lardner Burke, leader of the English-speaking community and a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly, in a speech here.

Mr. Burke declared that the South African police recently dispatched to South-West Africa arrived in the nick of the time to save the territory from fighting and bloodshed.—Reuter.

(Swakopmund is in what was formerly the German South-West Africa).

No R. T. C. On Asiatics Bill Issue

UNION MINISTER WILLING TO CORRESPOND WITH INDIA GOVT.

CAPETOWN, May 10

In the course of an interview published in the "Cape Times" the Minister of Interior, Mr. Stuttaford said that the Union Government would be prepared to discuss its proposals on the subject of Indian residential and trading conditions in the Union with only two or three representatives from India.

"I am prepared to deal with the matter by correspondence with the Government of India. If however, the Government of India wishes to send a deputation to the Union, then it must confine it to two or three members. I shall not hold a Round Table Conference on the subject as was done by my predecessor, Dr. Malan on two occasions."

CHANCE TO INDIA GOVT.

Mr. Stuttaford referred to a suggestion made in a Simla message that the question whether the Government of India should accept the Union Government's offer of consultation regarding the latter's proposal for a permanent solution would depend on whether the interim legislation was passed and on the Indian community's attitude towards the resulting situation towards future proposals of the Union Government.

Mr. Stuttaford said that if the message reflected the attitude of the Government of India, he regretted it. "I regret it particularly because the main measure was shelved temporarily and the interim legislation was introduced only to accede to the request of the Indian Government that it should be given a chance to represent its views on the subject.—Reuter

INCREASED INCOME-TAX IN EIRE

Enhanced Revenue Will Leave Small Balance For Year

DUBLIN, May 10

Income-tax in Eire is being increased by one shilling to five shillings six pence per pound.

This announcement was made in the Dail by the Minister for Finance, when he said £11,69,000 would have to be found by fresh taxation this year.

Other increases of taxation affect 'inter alia' petrol and tobacco and the Minister stated that the new taxes would contribute to an estimated revenue for the year of £32,522,000 leaving a small surplus of £11,000

Budget Record

The budget has reached a record of 35,716,000 sterling. Approximately two millions will be borrowed, including 1,350,000 for defence.

The Minister declared the position was stringent but endurable as long as peace was maintained.

If a widespread war came, the difficulties will be intensified beyond measure. The existing sources of revenue would dry up.

It would bring the Irish people, whether belligerent or neutral, only increased want, hardship and insecurity. Therefore, they would earnestly support those whose efforts may defer war and prolong peace, for prolongation of peace, even if uneasy and precarious, is the only hope that the next year's budget won't be even more burdensome than this.—Reuter.

BR. GUNBOAT TO STEAMER'S RESCUE

SHANGHAI, May 10.

The British river gunboat "Scorpion" after receiving a request for help went to the assistance of the British steamer "Tungwo" which was detained by Japanese destroyer at a port in the Yangtse Delta.

The Japanese forced Tungwo to unload her cargo of 500 pigs which she had just taken on. Tungwo arrived in Shanghai this afternoon. Her British master only complied with the Japanese demand after the Japanese had threatened to harm the ship's Chinese agents ashore.—Reuter.

S. RHODESIA'S MAN-POWER

SALISBURY, May 10.

South Rhodesia's intention to organise the whole colony's manpower by means of national registration was announced by the Minister of Defences, Tredgold, during the Budget debate in the Assembly.

He added that the economic life of the Colony could also be organised.

The Government would not hesitate to recommend compulsory service if the need arose, but it would be premature to do so at the present time.—Reuter.

Papal Nuncio Meets Belgian Premier

BRUSSELS May 10

Premier Pierlot received the Papal Nuncio to-day.—Reuter.

Recruitment Of Territorials

LONDON, May 10.

Records territorial army recruiting continues. The latest returns show that the field force of the territorial army took 35,624 recruits in the week ending May 6, making a total increase of strength of the force since April 1 of 119,507 and the total potential strength of the force 249,637, not including the territorial anti-air-craft units, which have also been recruiting rapidly.—Reuter.

Political Prisoners' Day On May 21

Rajen Babu Urges Observance For Jail Delivery

Authorises Old Parliamentary Sub-Committee To Function Till Meeting Of New Congress Cabinet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, May 10.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. "PENDING THE MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE, I APPOINT THE OLD PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS TO FUNCTION TILL THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AND TAKES SUCH DECISION AS IT CONSIDERS NECESSARY."

IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE A.-I. C. C. UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF PT. NEHRU WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 3 IN BOMBAY.

OLD PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE

PATNA, May 10.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, announces that pending the meeting of the Working Committee, he has appointed the old Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee of the Congress to function till the Working Committee has met and taken such decision as it considers necessary. —A. P.

PLEA FOR JAIL DELIVERY

Rajen Babu's Statement

PATNA, May 10.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"During last two years or so, a large number of political prisoners who had been detained in prisons with or without trial, have been released. But there is still a pretty large number in jails, principally in Bengal and also in the Punjab. Mahatma Gandhi interested himself on behalf of the prisoners and detenus of Bengal, when they declared they had no faith in terroristic methods, and he was successful in securing the release of prisoners and also of certain number of persons convicted in Bengal. He carried on negotiations for a pretty long time regarding others who were not released, but ultimately, the negotiations failed, and although now and then some prisoners are released, there is a large number still in jails in Bengal and also a smaller number in the Punjab.

NO FAITH IN TERRORISM

"After the prisoners declared they had no faith in terrorism, it would have been in the fitness of things to let them off. Those that have been released, have not shown any tendency of participating in any terroristic activities and they have shown by their conduct their declaration is genuine and true. But for some reason or other, Government are not prepared to yield to the popular wish that the prisoners should also be treated in the same way as others who have been released.

"It needs hardly to be stated that there has been universal feeling in favour of these prisoners throughout the country and the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta gave expression to the universal feeling when it passed a resolution to the effect that a country-wide agitation should be observed to give a pointed expression to the feeling.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, I fix Sunday, May 21 to be observed as Political Prisoners' Day. Meetings should be held on the day and suitable resolutions on the subject should be passed at such meetings. I hope and trust the Day will be observed in a fitting manner all over the country."—United Press.

COL. GHADIALI'S LECTURE

To-day's Meeting At Cowasji Jehangir Hall

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday), in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Col. Dinshah P. Ghadiali will give a lantern lecture in Gujarati on "effects of Alcohol on the Nation". The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside.

A.I.C.C. CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Will Be Held At Bombay On June 3

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived here to-day from Benares.

He announces that a meeting of the Constitution Committee appointed by the A.I.C.C. will be held at Bombay on June 3, 4 and 5.

The members of the Constitution Committee are Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani and Acharya Narendra Deo.—United Press.

NO "GIVE" BUT "TAKE"

LONDON, May 10.

The first official statement on the proposals and counter-proposals that have passed with London was issued yesterday in Moscow. This statement summarises the latest British proposals as AN INVITATION TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO GIVE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF THESE TWO BEING INVOLVED IN WAR ACTIONS IN FULFILMENT OF GUARANTEES THEY HAVE GIVEN TO POLAND AND RUMANIA.

The statement adds that the proposals do not mention any help to be given to Soviet Union on the basis of reciprocity, if the latter should be involved in a war as a consequence of its obligations to any states in East Europe.—B. O. W.

(Premiers Statement on Page 7).

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct Insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets shou'd be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Educated, sincere, hardworking persons required in principal towns to sell toilet goods on Rs. 30 or more per month. Permanent, part or full time appointments. Apply with anna stamp Post Box 485, Bombay. (11543)

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Young, Muslim, Staff Officer of a ruling prince desires a post on easy terms, write to Box 11747, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Available Immediately fourroom flat Swastik House opposite Pathe Cinema rent 57. Apply topfloor. Telephone 44525. (11541)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical,—practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy,—A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. (103)

Wanted Students to become Certificated Accountants through our Postal Tuition. Splendid Prospects. Particulars free. Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta. (11675)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Selling Agents in the principal districts throughout India for a Patent Mosquito and Insect repellant known as the "Dip'i" Vaporiser Lantern and Mar-Machar Liquid. Only reliable firms of standing apply to the Oriental Metal Industries, Ltd., 29, Kolutola Street, Calcutta. (11746)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS in duplicate in the prescribed form are invited for the following posts in the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona:—

(1) A Registrar on Rs. 150-10-200 p.m. Candidates should be M.As. of a recognised University, and should have experience of administration and office work, and knowledge of accounts. The last date for sending the application is 21st June, 1939.

(2) A Librarian and Curator, on Rs. 150-10-250 p.m. Candidates should be M.As. of a recognised University, with a Diploma in Library methods, and experience of Museum work and of research libraries.

The last date for sending the application is 3rd June, 1939.

Appointments will, in the first instance, be made for one year.

Forms of application and further details will be supplied on application to the Special Officer, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, on receipt of a fee of Rupee one.

(172).

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS IN DUPLICATE in the prescribed form are invited for the following posts in the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona:—

(1) A Professor (or Reader) of Proto-Indian and Ancient Indian History.
(2) A Professor (or Reader) of Mediaeval Indian History.
(3) A Professor (or Reader) of Maratha History.
(4) A Reader in Sociology.
(5) A Professor (or Reader) of Indo-European Philology.
(6) A Professor (or Reader) of Dravidian Philology.
(7) A Professor (or Reader) of Semitic Languages and Literature.
(8) A Professor (or Reader) in Sanskrit Literature (preferably Vedic Literature).

A Readership will carry the pay of Rs. 200-10-300 p.m., while a Professorship will carry a fixed pay of Rs. 400 p.m. One of the Professors will be appointed Director of the Institute with an extra allowance of Rs. 100 p.m., and free quarters, and will be required to stay on the premises.

All appointments will, in the first instance, be made for one year from about 15th July, 1939.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Candidates for posts (1)-(3) should possess high academic qualifications in History and must have done research in their respective subjects. Candidates for Post (1) must also have training in Indian Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics, for post (2) knowledge of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and for post (3) training in handling old Modi and Marathi manuscript and other material.

Candidates for post (4) should possess high academic qualifications in Sociology, and must have done research in Sociology.

Candidates for posts (5)-(7) must possess a research degree of a recognised University in Indo-European Linguistics, must have contributed original papers to the subjects of their study, and must possess knowledge of Instrumental Phonetics.

Candidates for post (8) must have a research degree of a recognised University in Sanskrit Language and Literature, must possess knowledge of Linguistics and Avestan Literature, and must have made original contributions to problems of Vedic Literature.

Forms of application and further information will be supplied on application to the Special Officer, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, on receipt of a fee of Rupee one.

Applications must reach the Special Officer before 10th June, 1939. (171).

Public Notices

DINING CAR SERVICE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, a dining car service has also been arranged between Asansol and Howrah daily on No. 7 Down and No. 8 Up (E. I. Railway No 3 Up and No. 4 Down) Bombay-Calcutta Mail trains.

G. I. P. RAILWAY. (176)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOROOSH SHERIYAR IRANI, of Bombay (Irani) Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Naranji Shivji Patel.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Kirol in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing formerly Survey No. 68 Pot No. 1|2, admeasuring 12 3|4 Gunthas and now bearing Survey No. 69, Hissa No. 2, admeasuring 13 3|4 Gunthas, i.e., 1,671 square yards and Kirol Gavthan land, bearing Survey Number Nil and admeasuring 902 square yards together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and bearing Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality G Ward House No. 142-143 and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the East by Ghatkoper Chembur Road, on or towards the North partly by the Road called Gopalji Lane and partly by the property of Pirojbai, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Gopalji and on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Kallianji Elchivala.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1939.

AMIN DESAI AND NANAVATI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(174)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATIZABAI, daughter of Esufali Karimji and wife of Noorbhai Abdulhusein of Bombay Borah Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, free from incumbrances.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, within TEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Non-agricultural land, with the messuage tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, situate at SANTA CRUZ in Danda, Taluka Salsette District of Bombay Suburban, admeasuring 1106 square yards and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under the survey and bearing the following Survey Nos. and Pot numbers.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
942	99	1
944	99	3
945-946	99	4
947	99	5
939	98	1
940	96	1
935	97	11
936	97	12
488	48	2-2-3-4
484	58	5-6-7
355	44	1
367	44	3
364	43	1-6

Dated this 10th day of May, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

(173)

Legal Notices

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client's two sons (1) MOHAMMED Abdul Kadar and (2) MAHMUD Abdul Kadar have or had no right title claim or interest whatsoever in any of the properties, movable or immovable or business of our client. All the properties and businesses of our client belong to him absolutely and exclusively. Whoever has dealt or deals with the said two sons of our client or any of them shall do so at his own risk. Neither our client nor his properties or businesses will in any way be responsible for any liabilities or debts incurred by the said Mohammed and (2) Mahmud or any of them.

Our client's said two sons or any of them had or has no authority whatsoever to do anything for or on behalf of our client.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1939.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI.
Attorneys for Abdul Kadar Haji Mohamadabbas.
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIWAN BAHADUR KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI, the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. MUNSHI, SIR ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS, Knight, MR. MULJI RANCHHODDAS and MR. NEMCHAND ABHECHAND, Trustees of the "Bai Kabibai and Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust," all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. J/1451, Old Survey No. 117 and New Survey No. 10/7288 and Cadastral Survey No. 260 of the Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2491(2) and 2491 (2A) and Old Street Nos. 465 to 469 and 469A and New Street Nos. 100 and 100A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mulji alias Pitamber Ranchhoddas and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Jamnadas Vallabhdas.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1939.

DIVECHA & THAKORE.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

181.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF NEW HIND MATA RESTAURANT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th May, 1939, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) at Gustad Mundegar Aga Building near Foras Road Tram junction, by order of Sheth Narsu Subha Shetty, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Ramrao Ganpat Kamat and Manjunath Ramchandra Shenoi, guarantor:—

All Stock-in-Trade of the said Hotel including Table, Chairs, Radio, Show Cases, Ceiling fans, Cash box, Utensils, Wall Clock Pan shop etc.

Terms:—50 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Modern Household Furniture, Cabinet, wall clocks, Remington Typewriters, Safes, Glassware, Crockery, Piano, Platedware, etc., on SUNDAY, 14th at 10-30 a.m. 82, Lamington Road, Near Lal chimney, on view.

Auctioneer D. MISTRY & CO.

Tel. 22801.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Saturday, the 20th May, 1939, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed Properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

WALTER WANGER'S
Spectacular Masterpiece
"STAGECOACH"
"STAGECOACH"
"STAGECOACH"
A United Artists Super Release
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR SESSIONS CONTINUE AT
MINERVA
Lamington Road
FOR FOUR DAYS FROM FRI. 12th
300 DAYS & AFTER
SAGAR'S MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY
Daily 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
Matinee: Sat. & Sun. at 1-45 p.m.
FROM TUESDAY 16TH
WATAN

ZENANA To-day
SHOW at 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Talkies' Smartest Comedy
Nav-Jeevan
Co-starring HANSA and RAMA SHUKUL
LAST WEEK
OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL 4-30—7-15—10 P.M.
ROXY

IT SMASHES The Box Office!
wherever you go, and you will find the discussion about Ranjit's "KICK" directed by Mr. A. R. Kardar when films is the topic!
"THE KICK"
(Thokar)
Starring:
MADHURI KUMAR, CHARLIE
Time: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
WEST END

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 8-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN JAIL

Monghyr Struggle Suspended

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Indulal Yagnik has received the following wire from Patna:—

"Rahulji continues his fast. Today is the 9th day of his hunger-strike.

After the interview of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Bihar Government with Rahulji in Jail, negotiations are proceeding to secure termination of the hunger-strike.

The definition of political prisoners has, however, presented a chief difficulty as Rahulji wants special rights for all politicals and demands the inclusion of all kisan prisoners in that category.

Monghyr struggle has been suspended as its objective has been achieved."

The Talk of the Town These Days
is EVEREST'S
Grand Maiden Hit
Sitara
EZRA MIR'S Great Triumph
Now running to crowded houses IN
3RD WEEK
A ROMANCE YOUTH—LOVE and GIPSY LIFE
Starring
All your favourites
A musical treat of a superior Order
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA, Lamington Road.

From SATURDAY, 13th MAY
REMEMBER THESE NAMES
★ NEW THEATRES LTD.
★ SARAT CHATTERJEE
★ MOLINA, P. SANYAL &
★ NAWAB
in
BARI-DIDI
Supported by
MENAKA, JAGDEESH, CHANDRABATI, NEMO, etc.
Direction: AMAR MULLIC
Music— PUNKAJ MULLIC
A stirring tale of love and devotion of a Hindu Widow, who loved, lived and lost!
From Saturday, 13th
ROXY
A KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE
Talkies, New Queen's Road

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The case filed by Mrs. Neville Wadia against Mahomed Umar Khan, a picketer, who was charged with insult, intimidation and wrongful restraint to the lady, while she was purchasing some vessels in a shop at Kalbadevi was marked compounded.

After some adjournments, the case reached hearing before Mr. K.J. Khambata, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on the 1st instant and on hearing the evidence on either side, the Magistrate framed an additional charge of criminal assault under Sec. 352 I.P.C., and the case stood adjourned to the 4th instant.

When the case was called on, the Advocate Mr. Ainapure for the accused asked Court's permission to compound the case, on the accused, expressing regret for the incident, and the Public Prosecutor not objecting, the Magistrate allowed the case to be compounded.

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of "The Bombay Sentinel" and one Chodunker are charged with defamation by Motiram Bhave Hatkar of Mugbhat Lane, Bombay, in an article in the "Sentinel" of May 3rd, 1937 giving an account of alleged "Dadagiri" in Girgaum, came up for hearing before Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Tuesday afternoon.

Owing to the illness of the second accused the case had to be adjourned to a further date.

The next hearing of the case is fixed for Thursday morning.

Cloth Merchant On Theft Charge

Chiwinjilal Shamlal, a cloth merchant, and his servant Gajratlal Virji were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on charges of theft and abetment.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused went to a godown at Cavel Street yesterday afternoon and told the servant in charge of the godown that his master had given him permission to remove 300 pounds of 'lungis'. The servant would not part with the cloth unless he had written directions from his master. The accused was then alleged to have gagged him and with the help of two others removed many bundles of 'lungis'. The matter was then reported to the police and the accused were arrested. The stolen 'lungis' were recovered from a godown at Ville Parle.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each.

Clandestine Prostitution Alleged

Information received by the Vigilance Branch of the C.I.D. that clandestine prostitution was being carried on, on the first floor of Anandi Nivas situated at Tribhowan Road, off Lamington Road, a raid was arranged by Sub-Inspector Rane last night.

Five one rupee coins were marked in the presence of a Punch and were handed over to a bogus customer. On a certain signal, the place was raided. The bogus customer and a woman were found in a compromising position on a bed. The door of the room was bolted from inside and had to be forced open by the Police.

Another woman was also found in another room with also found in another room with a customer. Kantibai, daughter of Rootoobai (30), it was alleged received the amount from the bogus customer.

Police enquiries are stated to show that Kantibai procures women of all castes and keeps them in her place and lives on the earnings derived from this nefarious business.

She was arrested and was released on bail at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Centenarian's Fatal Fall

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day, by the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of a hundred-year old woman named Janatbi Jan Mohammed, who was residing at Parel. She died in the K. E. M. Hospital this morning. She had sustained injuries when she fell down.

Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Baboo Ganpat Rakshe (30) who died of injuries in the hospital, due to a fall from a running train at the Victoria Terminus, while trying to board a running train.

INJURED PERSON DIES.

Surwa Dewoo was found lying seriously injured at Parel Road outside Shroff Building yesterday. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died this morning.

An inquest will be held tomorrow, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

Arrested on a charge of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon Mohammed Ismail was placed before Mr. R. Mathlone, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court this morning and remanded into police custody.

It is alleged that the complainant was going along the Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road on the evening of 27th March, when the accused alleged to have suddenly whipped out a knife and inflicted a cut on the nose of the complainant and since then he was absconding.

He was seen by the Dongri Police yesterday and got him arrested.

Alleged Theft Of Necklace

A carpenter named Ganpat Bal, was engaged by Mr. Kantilal Shah residing at Sindhi Gally to open a cupboard in his house which could not be opened. While the carpenter was trying to open the door of the cupboard, he asked Mr. Kantilal Shah to get him some cardboard and while he was in an adjoining room and finding no one about in the room where carpenter was working, he is alleged to have opened the cupboard and removed a gold necklace costing over Rs.150. As no other person had been in that room except the suspect Ganpat Bal, the carpenter he was traced and arrested at Barbhai Mohalla last night, and was remanded into Police custody till the 22nd instant at the Girgaum court.

FOR RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE

Two New Members Proposed To Replace Rejected Ones

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, May 9.

Messrs. Chotalal Shah Advocate, and Janardan Baxi Advocate of Original Side have been preferred to serve on Reforms Committee in place of the vacancy created by the rejection of two members by the Judicial Commissioner. They will have to prove their eligibility for the Committee before the Tribunal and the Judicial Commissioner, if necessary.

PLIGHT OF CONGO INDIANS

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Indian Association at Dar-Es-Salaam cables to the "United Press":—

"It is understood Greece and Italy have arranged legal assistance for five Greeks and one Eritrean Arab in the Congo prosecution cases.

"Forty Indians will go absolutely undefended inspite of the presence of British Consular Officers.

"Four Indians have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 70,000 francs.

"The situation is extremely perilous. Immediate intervention is essential. The judgment is clearly for the expulsion and extinction of the Indian Settlement."—United Press.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR FINED

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court disposed of the revisional application filed by M. A. Bhagwati against the sentence of Rs. 100 passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate 3rd Court, for offences under section 44 (b) of the Indian Electricity Act and rule 31 (1) read with rule 122(a) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937.

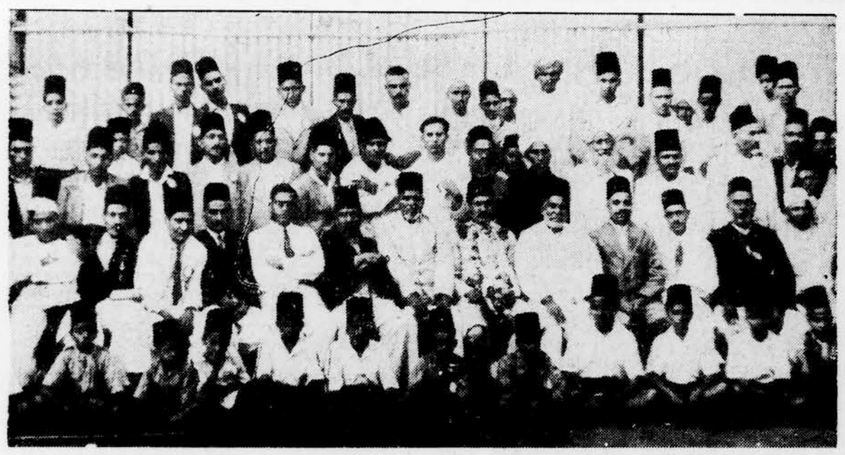
The applicant, who is an electrical contractor and engineer, was the second accused in the lower court, Shamji Valji being another accused who was also sentenced to a fine.

The prosecution was launched at the instance of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

Their Lordships held that the applicant's act amounted to a breach of Rule 31 and therefore his conviction was correct.

The application was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. M. B. Lukmani, Superintendent of the Services Department of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, was the complainant in the case on behalf of the Company and not an accused as, we regret was wrongly stated in the report published in "The Chronicle" yesterday.



Subjects Committee and volunteers of the first session of the Ratnagiri Muslim Education Conference held at Chiplun last week under the presidentship of Dr. M. B. Rahaman, Principal, Ismail College, Jogeshwari.

India's Interests Must Be Safeguarded

New Trade Agreement With Japan

Quota Must Cover Entire Field Of Indo-Japanese Trade, Including Carrying Trade, Urges Mr. Dahanukar

Presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President in the course of his speech said:—

This Chamber has always stood for India having suitable trade-agreements with other countries as one of the means of rehabilitating her trade-position. India being a debtor country, having to make considerable annual payments by way of dividend she must have a sufficiently favourable balance of trade to be able to do this and this is possible only if India has a trade of adequate size with other countries. Government of India have recently concluded a trade agreement with U. K. neither the Indian Legislative Assembly nor the Indian commercial community nor the Indian Cotton Textile Industry has approved its terms. It will not be too much to say that this agreement whereof the important part is that relating to cotton and cotton piece-goods, is not what it ought to have been from the point of view of India's interests and to be fair, Lancashire could surely have offered to take a larger quantity of Indian cotton, specially short stapled cotton and to ultimately raise this off-take to at least a million bales within 2 or 3 years in view of the advantages it has secured under its terms. The minimum of 4 lakhs of bales which is fixed as Lancashire's off-take of Indian cotton is below even her average takings during the three years 1935-36 to 1937-38, viz. 4,87,000 bales, while the yardage of cotton piece-goods imports into India allowed her under the agreement is in excess of that suggested by the unofficial advisers. Looking to the fact that India has annually to dispose off her surplus cotton to the extent of over two million bales and that she has therefore need for a regular and steady market, Lancashire should have voluntarily agreed to take a larger quantity as indicated above, especially in view of her having had a virtual monopoly of the piece-goods market of this country prior to Japan's entry into it.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Before I pass on, I should like to say something regarding the making of a new trade agreement with Japan to replace the existing one which comes to an end by March, 1940. I should like to submit, that considering the interests of the Indian cotton growers and the Indian cotton textile industry and considering the fact that Burma is no longer a part of India and that Government have already concluded the Indo-British trade agreement permitting greater imports from Lancashire, it seems necessary to secure a greater guaranteed off-take by Japan of Indian cotton and a reduced quantity of Japanese piece-goods imports into India if the interests of the country's textile industry are to be served-cotton textile industry which has recently had new burdens to shoulder on account of (a) increase in wages and (b) increase in the import duty on cotton. I have mentioned only these two burdens which affect this industry all over the country. There are besides other burdens it has to bear in Bombay.

SAFEGUARDING SMALL INDUSTRIES

The question of cotton and cotton piece-goods apart, there is another aspect of Indo-Japanese trade which merits attention. I have to suggest that the new Indo-Japanese trade agreement ought to be made to cover the entire field of Indo-Japanese trade including the carrying trade. It need not be said that a number of small industries in India have been suffering on account of keen Japanese competition. Government of India had ordered an investigation into this by a Special Officer; but later on that investigation was suspended due to a rise in the prices of Japanese goods on account of the un-settled Far Eastern conditions, a rise which to some extent helped the smaller Indian Industries. It seems necessary to me that Government should take up the threads of the inquiry without undue delay so that they would find themselves armed with necessary facts and figures when the question of the new Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement came up.

INDIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING

Apropos of this, I take this opportunity to state, that when the question of adequate participation of Empire shipping in the Far Eastern Trade is taken up with a view to arrive at an agreement with Japan, care must be taken by Government of India to see that Indian-owned shipping, which the Imperial Shipping Committee, in their 36th Report on 'British Shipping in the Orient' do include in the Empire Shipping and which has at present only a two per cent share in the country's overseas trade secures a substantial portion of the Indo-Japanese trade. Such a claim on behalf of Indian national shipping will be found to be particularly strong when it is seen that the real lever for bargaining in this case is the purchasing power of 35 crores of Indian people. It therefore stands to reason that at the time of the new agreement Government of India should do everything in their power to support this claim and try to secure its fulfilment. Government of India have always shown their lip sympathy for the cause of India's shipping without doing anything very tangible for it and I think that the forthcoming Indo-Japanese trade agreement gives them an opportunity to translate this sympathy into a fact and I trust Government of India will not let it go. Even though this trade ought really to go to Indian and Japanese shipping still in the interests of co-operation between U. K. shipping and Indian national shipping for which the Imperial shipping Committee enter a plea in para 340 of their 38th Report, Indian national shipping may be able to consider any fair arrangement.

TRADE TREATIES

I should also like to point out before leaving this subject, that Government of India will do well to take early steps to negotiate with countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Burma, Federated Malay States, Ceylon, South Africa, Egypt, Turkey, Arab States and Iraq trade-agreements with a view to secure markets for India's products, agricultural or manufactured as the case may be and to appoint non-official advisers to help them in the task.

SUGAR INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT

Referring to sugar industry, Mr. Dahanukar said:

"According to their terms of reference the Tariff Board were to examine the question of Sugar industry and recommend the level at which protection was to be continued during the remaining period ending March, 1946 and the Board recommended that continuance of the existing protection till the end of March, 1946. Government of India reduced it by eight annas per cwt., saying things have changed. Even this reduced protective duty they did not make effective till the end of March, 1946, but only for two years, ending March, 1941, thus creating uncertainty and there is going to be yet a further inquiry next year! It may be pointed out here that the present inquiry, which has cost both the tax-payer and the industry no small amount, has been so full and thorough that I am afraid little new light can be thrown upon any aspect of the industry by having a further inquiry next year.

The other important recommendation of the Tariff Board is re-grant of permission for the manufacture of power alcohol from molasses on the understanding that it bears the same rate of duty as petrol. Government have not announced their decision on this at all. This is particularly to be regretted as by far the greater quantity of the molasses is not at present bringing any return, but its very disposal has become a serious problem as its offensive smell constitutes a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood and a great menace to public health.

Reverting to the question of a fresh Tariff Board inquiry next year and all the uncertainty such a step must naturally mean, it will be worth while to state here that if our industries have really to develop under a regime of discriminating protection and build strength, it is necessary that they should always receive an adequate protection for a sufficiently long period without their being required to appear before the Tariff Board at short intervals."

EDUCATIONAL FILMS FOR INDIA

Mr. Dev Ram Sukul's Plans

Educational institutions and other organisations in India desirous of exhorting educational films to young pupils but having their desire unsatisfied for want of educational pictures will welcome the news that certain friends of India from America have donated several reels of educational films for India.

These reels have been brought to India by Mr. Dev Ram Shukul, Executive Secretary of the Indian Society of America who arrived in this country recently. The Indian Society of America, which has its headquarters at New York Chicago aims at establishing cultural contacts and promoting better understanding between India and America.

Mr. Dev Ram Shukul brings to India messages of greetings and goodwill from James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, Gen. John A. Pershing Harold F. Mc Cormick, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago and other friends of India. He has also brought a more substantial gift in the shape of several news reels donated by some of the leading industrial concerns like the Ford Motor Co. The Chrysler Motor Co., the Government departments of Agriculture and Interior and the national Tuberculosis Association of America Mr. Sukul is prepared to donate these reels which consist mostly of 16 m.m. film to any educational institution that can make proper use of them.

Mrs Hansa Mehta the Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier has inspected some of these films and has agreed to acquire them for the Education Department.

Nor is this the only gift that Mr. Ram Sukul has brought to India. He has also with him a little collection of books, which, at the suggestion of Dr. Syed Hossain, he proposed to give to the office of the All-India Congress Committee in Allahabad.

Mr Sukul proposes to stay in India for one year, during which period he will endeavour to take motion pictures of representative phases of life and customs and and the art and architecture of India to be shown in America on his return.

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But it is not the flavour alone that is Bovril's attraction. The high nutritive value is its chief recommendation. For close on 50 years doctors have advised Bovril as a quick restorative.

FOR A QUICK RESTORATIVE TAKE

BOVRIL

Hyderabad Affairs

An Appeal To Communalists

(By "KOHINOOR")

A disinterested survey of the political situation in Hyderabad reveals loose and confused thinking all-round. The Muslim masses have begun to delude themselves that sovereignty resides in their community; the Nizam merely embodying the same. A theory historically untrue and politically unsound! The Hindu intelligentsia is suffering more from an anti-Muslim bias than a pure and unadulterated zeal for reform and progress. Both these communities have clean forgotten the fundamental truth that the real rulers of Hyderabad are seated in far-off Simla and Whitehall, while the British Resident manages, in a subtle manner, to have their behests carried out by the Nizam or his councillors. The two communities are, therefore, arrayed against each other, thus consolidating the Imperialist hold.

Dr. Jaya Soorya Naidu, the eldest son of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, has recently drawn the attention of both the communities to this hidden truth. He has invited one and all to join forces on an anti Imperialist basis. Will the leaders of the majority community cry halt to their present one-sided activities, assure the Muslims that reform and progress do not necessarily involve humiliation and starvation for them and thus make it possible for the Muslim intelligentsia to play its proper role in the onward march of the State?

* * * *

I am inclined to believe that the agitation for so-called religious freedom, that is being carried on in Hyderabad in the name of the Hindu community, is really political in its conception, outlook and purpose. The fact is that neither the Government nor the Muslims are interested in curbing the religious freedom of the Hindu community. What Government have been trying to check is the tendency to utilise religious functions or processions for inciting hatred and disaffection against the Government and the Muslims. I am afraid the present agitation is intended merely to obtain this license. It is nothing more and nothing less.

* * * *

His Holiness Jagatguru Sankaracharya is on a visit to Hyderabad to study the situation and represent the religious grievances of the Hindu community to the Government. Besides being a spiritual head, His Holiness is a shrewd student of public affairs. He has been meeting persons of all shades of opinion and appears to be very keen on finding a solution of the so-called religious troubles. Government are co-operating with him in this quest. Let us hope that His Holiness will succeed; but I confess I am not enamoured of his reported plan for the bifurcation of the Ecclesiastical Department. Bifurcation would mean perpetuating the present distrust, without investigating if the distrust is feigned or genuine and whether there are any substantial grounds for the same.

* * * *

The Muslim community is now passing through a state of political introspection and vigorous heart-searching. The intelligentsia seriously doubts if Bahadur Yar Jung is leading the community aright. It is in a questioning mood. What is the political programme of the Muslims? Has it been framed with due regard to the sign of the times and the needs and sentiments of all Hyderabadis or is it intended merely to pander to the vanity of the Muslim community? If Bahadur Yar Jung believes that his creed is morally and politically sound, if he also believes that every sensible and well-meaning Hyderabadi can and should accept it, then why does he not propagate the same amongst non-Muslims and enlist their support? His shyness to preach his political programme amongst the non-Muslims, betrays his lack of faith in his own creed. If swords and bullets are the only weapons in his armoury of logic, then Bahadur Yar Jung is pleading a weak case.

* * * *

The Majilis-e-Ithehadul Muslemeen is the only political organisation of the Muslims of Hyderabad, but its activities revolve round the personality of Bahadur Yar Jung. Minus the Nawab, the Mujilis is 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark. An important factor in the political life of Hyderabad, therefore, is the Nawab's personality. He is young, intelligent and full of enthusiasm. He is a brilliant orator and a highly entertaining conversationalist. But he is fickle-minded and desires to keep on the good side of the Muslim masses. He is fond of applause and knows how to get it. He can even sacrifice a principle to retain or enhance his popularity. The Nawab does not possess a sound knowledge of politics. He is so busy receiving deputations, making speeches, performing opening ceremonies, presiding over meetings and writing letters to British Indian leaders that he has hardly any time left either to study calmly or to think coolly. The Nawab's daily life is a hurricane of events. He is the sole and undisputed Dictator of the Majilis, Secretary of the Jagirdar's Association, President of the Arab Association; Patron of the Afghan Association; President of his own Sectarian Anjuman (the Nawab is a Mehdavi); Grand Master of the Freemason Lodge and a prominent member of at least a dozen official and non-official committees. He tours a lot and talks a lot. Muslim intelligentsia and the officialdom are both grieved that so talented a man is frittering away his energies without a settled programme and a well-thought out policy. He undertakes more than he can perform. Perseverance and consistency are not his strong points. He loves to shift his ground and find excuses for misbehaviour. He has his temporary triumphs, but these will not take him very far. The Nawab is riding for a fall. A tragedy indeed!

The Nawab makes no effort to keep himself well-informed or well-armed. His main programme, if so it could be called, is to defend the position of the Muslim community against the onslaughts of the Hindu communalists. But it is a matter of surprise that the Nawab does not know, nor cares to know, the psychology of the Hindu communalists, their method of fight, their arguments and their tactics. He does not know what the Hindu Press in British India, or even in Hyderabad, has to say about Hyderabad or the Muslim community. He does not care to know what repurcussions his provocative speeches create. He does not care to understand Government's viewpoint, he pooh-poohs the difficulties that beset their path and is ignorant of the forces that the working for or against the State. The Nawab is indifferent to what Linlithgow, Zetland, Winterton, Muirhead on one side and British Indian leaders on the other have to say about matters affecting Hyderabad's future. The Nawab forgets that there is such a thing as the Residency in Hyderabad. The Nawab forgets that the portfolio of Law and Order is in the hands of British officers. Above all, the Nawab disbelieves in the innate goodness of human nature. If some Hindu leaders have betrayed evil intentions, he imagines that all Hindus must necessarily be of the same type. The Nawab has hurriedly despaired of the Hindu community, although he asserts that the heart of the masses is still sound. He is making no effort to convert the Hindu community to his own political cult or to touch their heart. He is unduly nervous and feels diffident to bring the Hindu community round to a sane way of thinking. Instead of trying to understand the Hindu point of view and working for an adjustment, the Nawab has started sabre-rattling tactics. The Nawab claims to belong to the ruling community. Are these the attributes of rulership? Let the Nawab ponder.

* * * *

A word now about the Hindu communalists. Hindus are making a bid for power. A very legitimate ambition. But the trouble is they want to monopolise it. Moreover, their tactics and methods of agitation are reprehensible. All canons of truth and decency have been thrown to the winds. This has stiffened the attitude of the Muslim community and weakened the hands of the Government and the nationalist elements. If the Hindu leaders give up their aggressive tendencies and Bahadur Yar Jung abandons his ostrich-like indifference to the modern trend, and if both work for communal harmony and orderly progress on constitutional lines, then Hyderabad may yet be spared the ignominy of becoming the tragic scene of a civil war.

* * * *

What with the communal tension and distrust and the Nizam's daily effusions in prose and poetry, the task of governance has become difficult and delicate, indeed. If any group of persons or institution deserves sympathy and support, it is the Govenrment. Before Sir Akbar Hyari assumed the Presidentship of the Executive Council, Government had no policy worth the name. To-day it is trying to think and act on nationalist lines. Unlike British India, Government is the only institution that is trying to do something constructive in Hyderabad. It has its difficulties and flaws; its imperfections and faults; but it is trying to find a way out. The most hopeful factor is that Government means well by everybody. If Sir Akbar cannot do more, it is because his hands are full with handling un-called-for and ugly situations. If the Hindu extremists are in a destructive and uncompromising mood, Bahadur Yar Jung is more critical than helpful. The moderate and nationalist elements in both the camps are at sea. They have lost their bearings. Sir Akbar's Government is manfully trying to adjust conflicting claims. Let us wish it success!

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

EXIT CUSTOMS CASUALS

METROPOLITAN'S GREAT RUNAWAY VICTORY

India's greatest hockey side is in the 'throes' of a tragic process of disintegration—'tragic', because 'The Bombay Customs' has always been a synonym for all that is clean and spectacular in the country's sport. Only introduction of new blood can save our foremost 'top-notchers' from falling to pieces.

SWAN SONG?

Following upon the wake of the indifferent form shown by the Customs' regular first string throughout the earlier part of the present season—culminating in their inglorious exit from the Aga Khan Championships—the performance of their 'scratch' side—the 'Casuals'—including as the latter did—'two-thirds' of their full strength in this year's Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament—is further proof of this 'process of disintegration.'

GALLERY PLAY

One of the more obvious reasons for this unfortunate climb-down has been the recently-imbibed tendency of most of the Customs' 'stars'—to indulge in an inexcusable amount of gallery-play. Last evening's quarter-final encounter between their 'scratch' side—the Customs Casuals—and Metropolitan "B"—brought this home in a most conclusive manner. To think of such craftsmen as Sweeney, Brewin, Afzal, Husnain and Sleem being completely bottled up by a comparatively 'inexperienced' pack of non-descripts! But in fairness to the Metropolitans it must, however be said that they played a great game and fully deserved their 3—1 victory. They certainly have an enthusiastic and hard-working 'set'—who—on the strength of last evening's display—are bound to give the City Police an uneasy time.

AFZAL OFF COLOUR

Coming to the afternoon's hockey—play during the earlier half was mostly confined to uneventful end-to-end exchanges—punctuated with an even number of sporadic breakaways by both the quintettes. However, the Customs could have taken an early lead hadn't Afzal—being obviously on one of his off days—repeatedly failed to connect with a series of accurate flank passes. On the other side Wilson and Woodcock initiated a number of dangerous moves which the indefatigable Sweeney just managed to nip in the bud—and the sides changed over with a clean slate. After a hopelessly uninteresting first period—no one was prepared for the unexpectedly decisive course play took on resumption.

METROPOLITAN'S HECTIC SPELL

Before the Customs knew where they were—their opponents piled up a three goal lead in the twinkling of an eye. Wilson opened the latter's account in the second minute after recess—beating Lynn with a deceptive angular 'chop' which took the Casuals' custodian completely by surprise. (1—0). After the Customs had returned to the attack for a brief but uneventful period—Robertson receiving from Fabris—sprinted down in cavalier fashion—and with Lynn being unable to check his irrepressible tendency of running out—found no difficulty in sounding the boards with a smooth 'follow-through'. (2—0). The Customs' supporters were now looking forward to a 'come-back'—but their speculations soon received a rude shock—when in the very next minute Woodcock put the Metropolitans further ahead—capping an elusive solo run-down with a stinging 'tap' into the far corner of the net. (3—0).

AN INGLORIOUS EXIT

All seemed to be up with the Casuals now—but the latter refused to throw in the towel—and the closing stages of the game saw them fighting desperately for at least a 'reducer' to save them from the ignominy of a 'love' defeat. Sweeney came to his team's rescue—driving home a 'short corner' pass in perfect style—just five minutes before full time. (3—1). From now on the Customs pressed vigorously—launching attack after attack in determined style but the Afzal being a mere shadow of himself—frittering away chance upon chance in a deplorably irresponsible manner—the end was soon in sight—and the final whistle marked the inglorious but well-deserved exit of a disillusioned lot.

RESULT:

METROPOLITAN "B" 3 goals.
CUSTOMS CASUALS 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:

METROPOLITAN, 'B': Pereira, Butler and James, Murray, Ramesh and Fabris, Robertson, L. Corke, S. Corke, Wilson and Woodcock.

CUSTOMS CASUALS: Lynn, Sharpe and Sweeney, Husnain, Sleem and Zinche, D'Lima P. D'Souza, Afzal, Brewin and Loveday.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Fernandez and D'Souza-Louzado.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

5-15 p.m. Lusitanian "B" v. Young Sports.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF W. I. F. A. FOR 1939-40

The first meeting of the new Committee of the Western India Football Association was held at the Cooperage, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, with Mr. H. R. Hoolihan, the President in the chair.

Four members were co-opted to the Committee. Two of them, Major R. A. J. Somers and Capt. C. T. W. Hill, are representatives of the Army. The others are Rev. Fr. G. Palacios, Principal of St. Xavier's College, and Mr. F. C. Lewis.

The co-option of members from the Indian Football League was withheld until such time as they complied with the requisition made by the W. I. F. A. with regard to the rules governing the tournaments organised by them.

The various sub-committees for the 1939-40 season were also appointed as follows:—

Standing Committee:—The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. D. Moir and Mr. A. A. Taylor.

Ground Sub-Committee:—Mr. D. Moir (Chairman), Capt. T. R. Dow and Mr. N. M. Chinoy.

Finance Sub-Committee:—Mr. N. G. Nadkarni (Chairman), Mr. A. Todd, Mr. F. G. Russell and the Honorary Treasurer.

Soccer Sub-Committee:—Mr. A. A. Taylor (Chairman), Mr. D. Moir, Mr. A. E. Wilkins, the Honorary Treasurer and the I. F. L. representative as and when co-opted.

Bar Sub-Committee:—Mr. N. M. Chinoy (Chairman), Mr. C. B. Sethna, Mr. F. G. Russell and Capt. G. C. Shaw.

Entertainments Sub-Committee:—Capt. G. C. Shaw (Chairman), Mr. A. A. Taylor, Mr. R. F. Munshi and the I. F. L. representative as and when co-opted.

Referees' Sub-Committee:—Mr. D. Moir (Chairman).

All-India Football Federation Sub-Committee:—The President, Mr. N. G. Nadkarni, the Honorary Secretary and Mr. L. Hibbert.

Nominee to A. I. F. F. Council:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

Publicity Officer:—Mr. A. F. S Talyarkhan.

Secretary, Referees' Sub-Committee:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

GREATER CONTROL OVER B. B. C.

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Government are contemplating to exercise a greater measure of control of the British Broadcasting Corporation as from June 7.

If the plan is put into effect, the Government will have at its services a powerful propaganda machine in the national interests.

This would be used for nation-wide recruiting appeals for all the services to be delivered regularly in the programme bulletins. But the Government, it is understood, will not interfere with the B. B. C. entertainment of programme.—United Press.

Digboi Strike And Assam Premier

GAUHATI, May 10.

Mr. Siddinath Sarma, Whip of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly, interviewed in connection with a report appearing in the Press, that a letter was sent to the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, asking him to resign if the military and police could not be withdrawn from the strike area in Digboi, expressed surprise and characterised the news as entirely unfounded.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8.0 a.m. Offering first Prayers 8.20 News In English 8.30 Instrumental Melodies 8.45 Songs From Screen 12.30 p.m. Allah Rakhibai 12.45 Garba Dhun By A I R Instrumentalists 12.48 Subtleties 1.0 Market Rates 1.10 Mutual Understanding (8th Lesson) 1.25 , Khamasa 1.30 Music. 3.30 Musical Medley 4.0 Ladio Ploglam 4.15 Sindh Bound-Waves Programme of Music From 6 to7 p.m. Will Be relayed from I M P Congress Grounds 6.0 Radio Orchestra 6.5 B. R. Deodhar 6.15 Karim Khan of Dharwar 6.20 Marathi Duet 6.30 J. P. Mohile 6.35 Allah Rakhibai 6.45 Bai Gangubai of Hubli 7.0 Sons and Daughters: Marathi) by Vaman Malhar Joshi 7.15 Ghazal and Dadra 7.45 Local Self-Government By V. S. Bhide 8.0 B. R. Deodhar 8.15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 8.30 Radio Orchestra 8.40 Marathi Duet 8.45 G. M. Durrani 9.35 Bai Gangubai of Hubli 10.30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8.0 to 9.0 a.m. & 12.30 to 2.30p.m. As In Bombay 1 3.30 to 4.30 As In Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6.0 to 8.0 As in Bombay 1 8.0 Gokul-Ki-Sham 8.15 Man Ka Bhed (Hindustani) play written by S. Ansar Nasri 9.0 to 9.35 As In Bombay 1 9.35 Lea D'souza: Vocal Recital 9.45 Grand Symphony Orchestra 9.50 Julia Wortmann: Vocal Recital 10.5 Grand symphony Orchestra 10.10 Elli Millet: Pianoforte Recital.

Delhi—I

339.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7.30 a.m. Abdush Shakur of Pataudi 7.45 Radio Orchestra 7.50 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

1.30 p.m. Your Selections.

6.10 Orchestra 6.20 Abdush Shakur 6.35 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 6.55 Malang Khan 7.0 Master Nawal 7.15 For Villagers 8.0 Heredity and Race Problem By Balkrishna Dass 815 Natak Ki Kahani 9-35 Master Nawal 9.45 Matters of Moment By Sir Stanly Reed. (From B B C) 10.0 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi 10.15 Behboob Jan of Sholapur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7.30 to 8.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Melody Hour.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6.0 to 6.20 As In Delhi 1 6.20 Master Nawal 6.35 Recorded Variety 6.55 Abdush Shakur (Thumri and Ghazal) 7.15 Mehboob Jan 7.35 Gat Tora On Tabla 7.40 Master Nawal 8.0 to 9.35 As In Delhi 1 9.35 Popular Dance Bands

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7.30 to 8.30 a.m. & 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6.0 to 7.15 As In Delhi 1 7.15 to 8.0 As In Delhi 2 8.0 to 10.30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6.0 p.m. Mubarak Ali Khan Fateh Ali Khan Quawwal 6.30 Haidar Bakhsh 6.40 Surayya Jabin 7.0 For Countryside 7.30 Rising Stars 7.50 Surayya Jabin 8.10 Mohini Das 8.15 Kumari Saraswati and Malik 8.20 Kumari Satia And Malik 8.25 Nazeer Hussain 8.30 Mubarak Ali Khan Fateh Ali Khan Quawwl 9.35 Mubarak Ali Khan 10.0 Classical And Light Music 10.15 Surayya Jabin.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

10-30 a.m. This And That. 12-30 p. m. Vocal Recital, Joseph Schmidt: Tenor. 12-45 Erwin Klein. 1-30 For You, Madam! 2-0 Your Vote, Please! 5-0 Gramophone Records. 6-30 Mrs. P Mukherjee. 6-45 Jahar Lal Mukheriee. 7-5 Indubala. 7-35 Kaloo Qawwal. 8-5 Volumes, Pages and Authors, 3. 9-10 E. I. A. R. Symphony Orchestra: Turin. 9-30 Sports Edition. By Bertie Meyer. 9-45 Laure Alzien: Pianoforte. The Music of Schumann. 10-20 Walter Glynne: Tenor.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6-0 p.m. Hasinabai 6-20 Purnamashi Ram. 6-40 Shrimati Champak Saranga. 7-0 Nawab Ali Khan. 7-20 Krishna Leela. 7-30 Shrimati Champak Saranga. 7-50 Ismail Khan. 8-0 Informal Discussions. 8-15 Purnamashi Ram. 8-30 Nawab Ali Khan. 8-45 Hasinabai: Geets. 9-40 Wardha Scheme of Education. 9-55 Nawab Ali Khan. 10-10 Hasinabai. 10-25 Rajput Sword Dance. 10-30 Bhairvin.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5-0 p.m. K. Venkataramana Rao: Jalatarangam. 5-30 L. Nooruddin: Vocal. (Hindustani). 6-0 M. Venkatasami Raju: Gottavadyam. 6-30 S. Nagarajan: Vocal. 7-0 Two Families: (Tamil). Script by T. R. Swaminatha Sastri. Producted by A I R Artists. 7-15 Realist Runs Amok, 2. In Architecture: (Telugu) by Kapila Kasipati. 7-30 S. Nagarajan: Vocal. 8-30 T. D. Sankara Iyer of Tanjore: Violin. 9-20 Paintings from Life, by R. N. Iyengar. 9-35 Marjorie Malaiperuman: Pianoforte. 9-52 Club Alindrad.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhajan by A I R Artists. 6-15 Pedigree Cattle in India: (Tamil). 6-25 Rural Rhymes by Venkatesan. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 T. D. Sankara Iyer: Violin.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Recital by Christina Young (New Zealand Mezzo-Soprano). 7-45 Lucky Dip (16th Edition). 8-30 Retreat from Kabul 1842. 8-50 Music For Dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment. 10-0 Organ Recital by Guy Weitz. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

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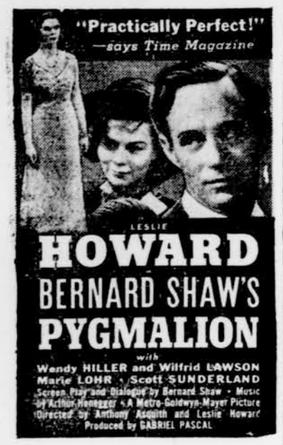

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 20, 1358
Parsi: Adar 8, 1308
Hightide: 4-46; 17-30
Lowtide: 10-30; 00
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. 'Ranpura' with mails from London of April 27 due at 7 p.m.

Friday, May 12.

Third M.B., B.S., Examination Results 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

DALAL—MEHTA—On the morning of Wednesday the 10th inst. Mr. Rajanikant T. Dalal B.A. was married under the Special Marriage Act to Miss Malati Indravadan Mehta B.A.

LECTURE ON JEWISH PROBLEMS

Mr. Edmond de Rothschild will deliver a lecture on Jewish problems today (Thursday), at the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon Road, Mazagon, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

KHATAU MAKANJI DISPENSARY

In all 1945 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during the month of April 1939. The average daily attendance was 64.

DISCOURSE ON TULSIDAS RAMAYANA

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramkrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public discourse on "Tulsidas Ramayana" at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

"SRI SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM"

The third of the above series on "Sampurna Ramayanam" by Sriman Ennapadam Venkatarama Bhagawathar will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Asthika Samaj Hall.
Subject: "Seetha Kalyanam".

HINDUSTANI PUBLIC DEBATE

There will be a debate in Hindustani to-day (Thursday), night at 8-15 at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, when Mr. Mohd. Hanif Mania will move the proposition "Federation is harmful for India", and Mr. Kasam will oppose it.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the elected and Ex-officio members of the new Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

INSPECTION OF B.I.T. CHAWLS

The Chairman and Members of the Improvements Committee will assemble near the Petrol Service Pump opposite the Bombay Central Station Lamington Road, on Friday, the 12th May 1939, at 7-21 a.m. (B.T.) i.e. 8 a.m. (S.T.), and thence proceed to inspect the following B.I.T. Chawls situated in the locality:—
(1) Old and New Kalapani Chawls.
(2) Bellasis Road Chawls.
(3) Agripada Chawls.

ELECTION TO UNIVERSITY SENATE

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji is seeking re-election from the Registered Graduates' Constituency to the Senate of the Bombay University, at the ensuing election sometime in June. During the five years she has had the privilege of serving in the Senate, she has lent her support to every progressive cause in the domain of higher education. Recently she was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a representative of the University of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Valley of the Giants". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Back Street" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Time as usual
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They made me a Criminal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina". Daily at 3-50, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Husband and Friend" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Time as usual.
WEST-END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL AHRAR & JAMIATUL-ULMA CONFERENCES

Arrangements are being completed to hold the Bombay Provincial Ahrar and Jamiatul Ulema Conferences in Bombay on 19th, 20th and 21st inst. The conferences will be held on Y.M.C.A. ground near Wylie Street and Motli Bai Street where a huge Pandal sufficient to accommodate fifty to sixty thousand visitors is under construction. The Reception Committee has decided to name the Pandal "Noor Nagar" in memory of Bachhae Noor a Pathan volunteer who was stabbed a few years back at a meeting of nationalist Muslims of Bombay held at Dongri maidan. The main gate which is also under construction is to be named Ahrar Gate, and the other gates are to be named Ulema Gate, leading to the ladies section will be named "Bi-Amma" gate.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

Owing to the inability of Sir Ardeshir Dalal, who was nominated as Delegate to the next International Labour Conference at Geneva, to take up the appointment, the Employers' Federation of India have now recommended to the Government of India the name of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for nomination as Indian Employers' Delegate.

ZANANA SHOW OF 'NAVJEEVAN'

A special show for ladies only of Bombay Talkies most popular comedy, 'Navjeevan', has been arranged to-day (Thursday), at 1-30 p.m. at the Roxy Talkies. The picture is now in its last week.

CONCERT AT VERSOVA

(From A Correspondent)

The Versova Jolly Lads presented a variety entertainment, on Sunday, at Versova. Mr. J. B. Fernandes, Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bombay-Sind, presided.

The programme consisted of various items in Concani, Marathi and English, interesting and educative.

Mr. J. B. Fernandes, congratulated the actors and singers said that one of the best ways of celebrating a village feast was to hold concerts, like the one witnessed that day.

INQUIRY INTO VELLORE RIOTS

MADRAS, May 10.

The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, made a statement in the Madras Assembly to-day on the Vellore riot situation.

He said that as a result of the unfortunate riot that had broken out recently at Vellore one Hindu and two Muslims had been killed and several injured and houses burnt. It was believed by the Muslims that the Hindus did not observe the injunction that they should not play music before the Jumma mosque.

The Premier did not think it desirable to go into the details at this stage and assured the House that the Government would make a full enquiry into the matter.—United Press.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

MADRAS, May 10

During question hour in the Madras Assembly today replying to a question as to what steps Government had taken to combat the anti-Indian feelings in Ceylon and what Government had done so far to secure village franchise votes to Indians in Ceylon, the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier, stated if the question referred to the replacement of Indian employees under the Government of Ceylon, they were matters for the Government of India to take action upon.

The Madras Government, the Premier added, were in touch with the Government of India and doing all they could to put legitimate pressure on the Ceylon Government to do justice to Indians.—United Press.

THUNDER-STORMS AND RAINFALL

POONA, May 10.

A western disturbance caused isolated light showers in the North-West Province. The temporary advance of the monsoon in the South-East Arabian Sea is maintained. Thundershowers occurred locally in East Bengal, while a few falls are reported from Malabar and Mysore. temperatures were appreciably above normal in the extreme north. Day temperatures were below normal in parts of Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Trivandrum two inches; Jailpaiguri, Mysore one; Port Blair, and Chittagong half; Cox's Bazar, and Narayanganj a quarter.

Forecast:—(until the evening of 11th).—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar. Thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN STATE JAIL

JUBBULPORE, May 10.

Six political prisoners are reported to have gone on hunger-strike since Sunday last in Chhuikhadan State Jail, as a sequel to the alleged refusal of the authorities to treat them according to the Jail Manual—United Press.

K. S. HIRLEKAR SAILS TO-DAY

Study Tour Of Europe And America

Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Joint Secretary of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, is leaving to-day (Thursday) by S. S. 'Conte Biancamano' on a world tour with a view to study the latest developments in Motion picture technique. Starting with Italy, Mr. Hirlekar will visit Germany, Switzerland, France, England and Russia. Then he will cross the Atlantic to see the New York World's Fair and may visit Hollywood before returning to India via the Far East.

FOUNDER OF MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Mr. K. S. Hirlekar who was trained in Germany and at present is Technical Advisor on the staff of Agfa Photo Co., is well-

Mr. K. S. Hirelekar who is leaving on a world tour to study latest developments in Motion Picture Technique.

known both as a motion picture expert and an enthusiastic public worker. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Motion Picture Society of India with which he was connected for several years as Honorary Secretary. In this capacity he always took the lead in championing the cause of the Indian film industry. A year ago he mooted the idea of holding the first Indian Motion Picture Congress along with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian film industry which, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr. Hirlekar and other members of the Executive Committee, have just concluded successfully.

TO STUDY EDUCATIONAL FILM METHODS

Mr. Hirlekar has also been connected with the Visual Education Society through which he has been agitating for the production of educational films in India. He has written numerous brochures, pamphlets, and articles on the need for the use of film as an educational and cultural medium. One of the object of his tour is to study the methods being employed in foreign countries to make use of cinema for educational purposes.

While abroad, Mr. Hirlekar will represent the Indian Motion Picture Congress, Visual Education Society and the Film Journalists' Association of India

SEALED TANKS AND BONNETS

Grim Second Lap In W. I. A. A. Reliability Trial

Bonnets of all cars entering for the W.I.A.A. Rally and Reliability Trial, which is being held in Poona on either June 4th or June 11th (according to the break of the monsoon), will be sealed. The W.I.A.A. Sports Sub-committee feel that a car which cannot survive a run of 174 miles without the driver's having to make adjustments to the engine is scarcely a reliable car! Hence the sealing of the bonnets. Petrol tanks will, of course, be sealed only on those cars entering for the petrol consumption test.

The chairman of the Sports Sub-committee and another member spent the last week-end in Poona and motored over the entire route. The first lap from Poona to Ahmednagar presents few difficulties, but the second lap from Ahmednagar to Patas via Dhond and across the River Bhim is, in the words of a local resident, "not merely unspeakable, but almost unthinkable". The last lap back to Poona has a good road surface, but high speed is quite impossible owing to extremely heavy bullock-cart and bus traffic.

DR. MONTESSORI TO VISIT INDIA

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. Arundale, the President of The Theosophical Society, has been trying for some time to arrange for Dr. Maria Montessori to come to India in order to give her attention to the problem of Child Education in this country. She has now agreed to stay in India for six months from October, 1939.

The first visit of Dr. Montessori to India is of very great importance to education.

GAEKWAR IN CITY

First Visit To Bombay After Accession To Gadi

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Frontier Mail. This is His Highness's first visit to Bombay since his accession to the Gadi.

A large number of prominent citizens were present at the Bombay Central to receive His Highness. Rao Bahadur B. G. Jagtap, President of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, welcomed the Maharaja and conducted him to inspect the guard of honour furnished by the Maratha Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

After an inspection of the guard of honour, His Highness took his seat on the dais when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir G. B. Pradhan and others were introduced.

His Highness then drove to Baroda Palace.

City's Experience On 'Dry Day'

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Several Excise Officers and Constables were on duty to-day at several places in the city in connection with the "Dry Day". All strategic points and railway stations were closely watched by the excisemen with a view to detecting cases of smuggling.

Since the last two months, there have been only a few cases of smuggling on 'dry' days. The "drinking public" of the city are now fully conversant with the 'dry day' conditions and therefore store liquor in advance.

Although all public bars and toddy shops remain closed during these days, few addicts go without their stimulants.

THEN
o-o-oh!

"A year ago I was an absolute wreck with lumbago. I was frequently confined to my bed for weeks on end and any form of exercise was acute agony."

NOW
ha-ha-ha

"Now I am a new man. A friend advised me to give Kruschen Salts a trial and my lumbago has now completely gone. I have taken up athletics, a sport which I thought I would never be able to tackle again."

Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in disposing of lumbago? Simply that the combination of the six natural salts in Kruschen remove the cause, which is impurities in the bloodstream. Kruschen stimulates your eliminating organs to natural, gentle and healthy action. Poisons go, your blood is purified and lumbago loses its grip.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT
KRUSCHEN
FEELING!

SEND-OFF TO SATYAGRAHIS FOR HYDERABAD

Dr. Khare And Savarkar Address Chaupatty Meeting

Two hundred Satyagrahis mainly from Bombay, who will be participating in the Satyagraha movement in Hyderabad (Deccan) were given a send-off at a public meeting held at Chowpatty last evening. Dr. N. B. Khare from Nagpur presided.

PROCESSION OF SATYAGRAHIS

The batch of Satyagrahis led by Mr. A. H. Gadre, arrived in a procession at Chowpatty and were received on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, Varnashram Swaraj Sangh and the Aryan Samaj. They marched to Chowpatty to the accompaniment of the Hindu Sabha band.

NO COMMUNAL TOUCH

Addressing the meeting in a brief speech, Dr. Khare said that the non-violent movement started in Hyderabad was for a just cause. It was but natural that the State subjects should resort to this non-violent method at a moment when even civil liberty was at stake. Dr. Khare emphatically denied the allegation that there was a communal touch about the Hyderabad Satyagraha.

The task undertaken by the 200 Satyagrahis, said Dr. Khare, involved great sacrifices and even personal risk. He urged every Satyagrahi to remain peaceful and non-violent in the face of even the worst ordeal. The best wishes of the country for the success of their cause, said Dr. Khare, would be with the Satyagrahis.

CONGRESS CRITICISED

The President criticised the Congress for not lending its support to the Hyderabad Satyagraha while it had espoused the cause of the State subjects at Rajkot.

SAVARKAR ANSWERS CRITICS

Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, said that the batch of Satyagrahis, which was leaving for Hyderabad was drawn from different organisations such as the Arya Samaj and the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh. Some of the Satyagrahis had come from distant Punjab and the United Provinces. This showed that it was not merely a Hyderabad issue.

A section of the Anglo-Indian press, observed Mr. Savarkar, had criticised the Satyagraha movement on the ground that young lads were being prevailed upon to take part in it. There was nothing wrong said Mr. Savarkar if it was going to be a fight put up by fourteen-year-old lads.

"We shall be proud of every lad" declared Mr. Savarkar "who sacrifices his homely comfort and comes forward to take part in this non-violent struggle."

NO COERCION

Mr. Savarkar cited the case of a thirteen-year old Satyagrahi, who had left home of his own accord, even against the wishes of his parents to take part in the struggle. This lad, he said, would have been hailed as a hero in any other country. He denied that school and college students were being coerced into joining the movement.

Mr. Savarkar paid a tribute to the late Lala Hardayal and the late Vasudev Balvant Phadke, who had laid down their lives in the cause of the motherland.

Mr. A. H. Gadre, leader of the Satyagrahis, was garlanded on behalf of various organisations. Mr. Savarkar referred to his sacrifices in the cause of India.

HYDERABAD MARTYRS' DAY

SHOLAPUR, May 10

Arya Satyagraha activities have been intensified here. Several 'Jathas' have left for offering Satyagraha in Kopbal, Latur and Muram during last 48 hours. Fresh arrivals include those from Bareilly, Meerut and Bombay.

The Satyagraha War Council met last night and passed a resolution to observe 21st May as Hyderabad Martyrs' Day when public meetings should be held and resolutions passed demanding an impartial inquiry into the Hyderabad jail administration and especially into the death of Satyagrahis.

The War Council also appealed to the Paramount Power to intervene—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

MADRAS, May 10.

The Executive Committee of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held to-day, adopted the following resolution:—

"This Committee emphatically protests against the action of the Government of India in discarding the verdict of elected members of the Central Legislature and forcing the Indo-British Trade Agreement on this country with the aid of certification powers of the Governor-General, and resolves that a campaign to boycott British goods should be inaugurated all over the province."—United Press.

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.
LAST DAY!
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ONE OF THE GREATEST LOVE STORIES OF ALL TIME
with
IRENE DUNNE
JOHN BOLES
A UNIVERSAL SUPER SPECIAL
Directed by: JOHN M. STAHL
TO-MORROW:
Prepare for your Greatest Screen Thrill!
ELISABETH BERGNER
in
"STOLEN LIFE"
A Thrilling Romance of Twins in love with the same man
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
For Bookings 'Ph. 22519.

RATNAGIRI ELECTIONS

Congress Returned As The Largest Single Group

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, May 9.

The results of the Ratnagiri Local Board Elections were declared. The position of the different parties is as follows:—

Congress 17.
Independent Labour Party 9.
Hindu Mahasabha 4.
Muslim League 3.
Independent 16; one seat is vacant and will be filled by nomination total 50.

The following are the successful candidates:

CONGRESS.

Messrs. S. G. Sule, B. S. Mehta, R. V. Powar, D. G. Pandit, B. N. Sawant, G. B. Chitale, A. K. Padhye, R. M. Vishwasrao, B. N. Shetye, S. M. Subedar, Pandu Vithu Mahar, B. A. Rane, D. R. Gore, J. M. Karande, A. A. Golatkar, Y. G. Thakur.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

Messrs. D. K. Murudkar, B. G. Mahar, V. D. Bhalekar, J. S. Patne R. R. Patole, P. Naicker R. D. Mahar, Y. P. Vaze, Mrs. Rukhminibai Mahar.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

Messrs. Laljee V. Mehta, S. S. Sardeshpande, M. G. Shinde, S. P. Khot.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Messrs. M. A. Tambe, M.L.C., Khan Saheb Ahmad Saheb, H. B. Kazi.

INDEPENDENT.

Messrs. K. L. Bapat, Laljee Bhogilal, Jagatrao Bhosle, Venkoji Shirke, P. D. Bhagwat, P. R. Shinde, B. G. Khatu, S. B. Ghag, Y. B. Nilankar, Rao Saheb Surve, R. A. Sathalkar, V. V. Nene, J. R. Tawde, G. V. Prabhugaonkar, D. S. Bhende, P. B. Joglekar.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1939

CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Segregation Bill has passed its second reading in the South African Union Assembly and the debate on it so far does not hold out any promise of its being withdrawn or suspended or modified satisfactorily. The Government seem to think that the temporary character of the Bill is the utmost concession that can be made to the Indians' objection to the original plan. The Bill is doubtless temporary in the sense that it delays action against Indians' possession of lands in the prohibited areas till 1941 April, but no fresh trading licences will be issued to Indians till the issue of segregation is finally decided. But both the provisions are based on the unjust assumption that Indians cannot claim equal citizenship rights with the European population of the Dominion. Nor does the Bill maintain the 'status quo' even for two years or till the final policy is decided upon, for the prohibition of fresh trading licences to Indians is a deprivation of their old right and commits all to the principle of racial discrimination. It is for these reasons that the Indian residents oppose even the present interim measure, which is obviously the thin end of the wedge.

Insult Added To Injury

Mr. Hofmeyr recognised the discriminatory character of the Bill and warned the Govenment against the consequences of solving the problem through "segregation based on legislative compulsion," pointing out that racial discrimination in the past had produced a Gandhi and the passive resistance movement and that history might repeat itself. He suggested the way "of co-operation, consultation and consent." But the Government do not seem to be in any mood to heed the warning or accept the suggestion. The Minister for Interior argued that Indians themselves withhold co-operation from him since they would not accept even the principle of segregation. And he added insult to injury by saying that most of the Indians in the Union who opposed segregation were from the Depressed Class Indians who were not received with much enthusiasm by high class Indians". Such reasoning is too contemptible to be seriously considered. But it will strengthen the determination of Indians to resist the attempt to legalise the virtual untouchability of Indians in the Union.

No Segregation

Another reason why the Bill deserves to be resisted tooth and nail is that it is clearly a violation of the Agreement of 1927 with the Government of India. The Union Government do not deny the violation but appear to justify it on the ground that the Agreement has already been violated by the Indians in the Union by their policy of penetration into European areas without any remonstrance from the Government of India. But the charge of penetration has not been proved and has been refuted even by the European Municipal authorities in Transvaal. Now that the resident Indians have decided on passive resistance and are enlisting volunteers in large numbers, the Minister for Interior is so far impressed as to state in a press interview: "I am prepared to deal with the matter by correspondence with the Government of India. If, however, the Government of India wishes to send a deputation to the Union then it must confine it to two or three members. I shall not hold a round table conference on the subject, as was done by my predecessor Dr. Malan, on two occasions." Few attach much importance to the size of a conference or to the name given to interviews between representatives of the two Governments. No objection need be taken to the continuing of negotiations either by correspondence or otherwise. But if the Bill is carried forward so must be the preparations to resist it. Secondly, no negotiations should be carried on except on the principle that there shall be no segregation of Indians by legislation. Any settlement of the racial problem must be, as Mr. Hofmeyr suggested, on the basis of "co-operation, consultation and consent."

Anglo-Russian Confusion

The French Press is not quite pleased with Russia which is held responsible for the delay in the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Pact. This would be surprising in view of France's own position which till the other day, was rather critical of the British attitude. But it can be explained on the ground of a very natural nervousness in France which is directly menaced by Germany. The fact of the matter is that the Russians are more sincere than the British in the desire to resist Axis aggression. And they have just furnished two unmistakble proofs of their *bona fides*. In the first place they have voluntarily made a double gesture of good will and friendship towards Poland. They are sending an Ambassador to Warsaw where the Soviet had been represented by a *Charge d'Affaires* during the last eighteen months. Moreover, Russia is making a direct approach to Poland in the person of her Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs who has proceeded to Warsaw from Bucharest. All this seems to us to constitute a better realisation of loyalty to the principle of anti-aggression than the tentative counsels of betrayal which the British House of Commons indirectly gave to Poland the other day.

Secondly Russia, it is reported, is offering the smaller States in her western neighbourhood general defensive guarantees on the lines of the Anglo-French pledges to Rumania and Greece. This offer has had an immediate moral effect on the Baltic countries. For the latest report from Stockholm is that "Norway, Sweden and Finland are expected to give a polite negative to Herr Hitler's offer of non-aggression pacts". In view of their long declared policy of "impartial neutrality" they could have accepted the offer in principle. But they have refused to commit themselves to Herr Hitler evidently because they have been encouraged to feel that they need not be afraid of him. "Denmark", the same report says, "will probably find herself obliged to accept the offer" of Herr Hitler. This exception is no fault of Russia, but a dubious compliment to Britain. Russia's contribution so far to the success of Anti-Aggression proves that the requisites to final success are mutual goodwill and reciprocity in obligations. In this connection the Tass Agency has published a Russian summary of Britain's counter- proposals which, according to the summary are certainly one-sided. But Mr. Vernon Bartlett has contradicted it and Mr. Bartlett is entitled to be heard with respect because he is no follower of Mr. Chamberlain and is, on the other hand, an enthusiastic supporter of an Tnglo-Russian alliance. Mr. Chamberlain also says that the summary is inaccurate. Clearly, therefore, the differences between Russia and Britain are mainly due to genuine misunderstandings on the part of both. If this is so, they can be removed without any delay and without any difficulty. Let us hope they are so removed.

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

May, 3.

Comrade James Maxton, the I.L.P. leader lost one quarter of his party in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 3.

Comrade George Buchanan, M. P. applied some time ago for readmission to the official Labour Party. The National Executive accepted his application and recommended him to the Parliamentary Labour Party, who, at a private meeting at the House of Commons, on May 3, decided to take him back to the fold and to issue the Whip to him.

Buchanan's departure reduces the I. L. P. representation in Parliament to three. Maxton, Campbell Stephen and John McGovern. Stephen and McGovern are also credited with the intention of going over to Labour. Maxton has no intention of leaving the I. L. P. For years he, Buchanan and Campbell Stephen shared a flat together in Battersea and did their own housework. When Maxton married, Stephen and Buchanan kept on the communal home, and they still have it. But it is now a house divided against itself—politically, of course.

Air Raid Precaution At Marlbough House

Queent Mary, who, throughout the last War, remained in London with King George V. and never allowed air raids to interfere with her residence at Buckingham Palace, has ordered the provision of an air raid precautions refuge at Marlborough House in case of an emergency.

There is extensive cellar accommodation there, and a portion of this is now being strengthened for use by her Majesty and others remaining at Marlborough House should the need arise.

Treatment For Hitler

If proper attention had been given to world nutrition, Hitler's Reichstag speech might never have been made. That is what Mr. F. L. McDougall, London economic adviser to the Australian Government, told a British Medical Association conference on nutrition.

"If the wider aspects of nutrition had been properly studied, and action taken to deal with the problem of poverty in each country then the world would have been in a very different state," he said. "The speech to which the world listened might have been different."

And speaking at a meeting of Kentish Bowlers' Association, Mr. R. B. Hilton declared "Hitler badly needs a woman's influence. Adam was restless until the arrival of Eve and if only Mr. Chamberlain had made a wife for Hitler out of the ribs of his umbrella at Munich, I am convinced the Fuehrer would not have made the speech he did yesterday (April 28)."

Inside The B. B. C.

"It is an announcer's first duty to appear calm and unmoved although he may be seething volcano of unrest inside," said Mr. Frederick Grisewood, a member of the B. B. C. staff well-known to listeners, speaking on "Inside the B. B. C." to a luncheon meeting in London.

Mr. Grisewood told of an anxious moment on the first occasion there was an outside television programme. This was the Coronation of the King and Queen, and one minute before the B. B. C. were due on the air they could not get any kind of vision at all from their van at Hyde Park Corner. One engineer lost his temper with the whole thing and banged his elbow at one of the panels, and like magic the whole thing came on again.

Referring to last year's Lord Mayor's Show, Mr. Grisewood said that as one agricultural exhibit came up he noticed some attractive little pigs in it, and remarked, "Look at these little pigs; aren't they marvellous?" Unfortunately, at the time he was speaking the camera was showing the leading members of the Health and Beauty section. Mr. Grisewood told another story against himself. On one occasion he had to announce. "His Holiness the Pope Pius the Tenth." He got so jumbled up that the only thing that came out was. "His Holiness the Pipe." There was nothing that he could do about it but let it go, and he slipped on to his next sentence.

Lord Lothian For U. S. A.

Lord Lothian will not take up his post as Ambassador in Washington until the early autumn. Sir Ronald Lindsay will probably go on leave in July and there will be a couple of months' interregnum before Lord Lothian's arrival.

Britain's Ambassador in Washington receives the maximum sa-

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

Hitler's Speech Shows Us That War Is Certain Without Russia

(By H. N. Brailsford)

After listening to Adolf Hitler for two hours with frayed nerves through a barrage of atmospherics, I came away asking why we should all hang on the words of this man.

The answer is unpleasant, but we have to face it. The unchecked will of this neurotic controls the military and economic resources of two Great Powers, with Spain and Hungary in their wake, while Japan is their hesitating partner.

Against the eruptions of this irresponsible force we have built as yet no dyke strong enough to hold them back.

The verbal gymnastics of the speech are of minor interest. The retorts of the oration to President Roosevelt and his jibes against the Democracies ought perhaps to be welcomed, for so long as Hitler can satisfy his mania of persecution in this harmless way, he is less likely to get his bombing planes in motion.

If one attempts to analyse the Dictator's emotional condition, it is obvious that though he stressed his frustrated wishes for friendship with Great Britain, and even spoke respectfully of the Empire, this country now figures in his mind as the chief antagonist in his path.

The scrapping of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty is a gesture of anger which illustrates once more how little Hitler values his own signature. The mixture of anger and respect in the passages about England made a curious study and left me reflecting that, if Mr. Chamberlain is still bent on appeasement, the Fuehrer, when he has chosen his next victim, may be quite willing to be appeased.

One noted, as before, his attempt to divide this country from France, for he went out of his way to assure her that he has no designs on Alsace.

More remarkable still was the complete absence of the usual tirades against Russia. Hitler is shrewd enough to understand that the whole problem of the balance of Power in Europe turns on the relationship of Russia with the Western Democracies.

He was careful to say nothing that might compel them to conclude an effective alliance. He may still be hoping that while London, Warsaw and Bucharest hesitate to accept Moscow as an equal ally, he may succeed in turning the Soviet Union into a neutral.

World Ruler

The most sinister section of this speech was Hitler's defence for his subjugation of the Czechs.

The plea that served him for his earlier acts of violence—that he was merely bringing the lost German tribes within their motherland, is now superseded. He is bent on restoring the mediaeval Holy Roman Empire, which had no racial limitations, though German princes were the predominant partners.

If that shadowy memory gives Hitler the right to occupy Prague and annex Bohemia, it would as plausibly enable him to claim the baltic States and Hungary, not to mention North Italy. It is a claim to primacy in Europe.

This may be a new note in Hitler's oratory, but it inspired his dreams when he wrote "Mein Kampf."

The first page of that book asserts the right to foreign conquests when German soil can no longer assure her people a livelihood. The last page boasts that a State which has purified its racial stock "must one day become the ruler of the earth."

The more businesslike part of his speech was addressed to Poland. Hitler cancelled the pact which was to have bound him to friendship for 10 years. It has survived for five.

He published in full for the first time the demands which Poland has rejected. He asked for the return of Danzig to the Reich and the cession of a corridor across the Corridor.

He offered as a "quid pro quo" what Poland has already—the right to the use of Danzig's quays and harbour, together with a guarantee of Poland's frontiers. This was to run for 25 years, but such assurances appear to have like the Polish Pact and the Naval Treaty, a somewhat shorter expectation of life

There he stopped, without informing us what he proposes to do. After publishing his claims and proclaiming his resentment at the British guarantee of Poland, he must, one supposes, take some action.

Versailles Error

We are dealing here with one of the more dubious chapters of the Versailles settlement. Danzig is, of course, a German city.

While it was proper to give Poland secure access to the sea at Danzig and at her own new port of Gdinia, the device that made a broad corridor of the Vistula Valley—half Polish at that time, half German by population—had the unfortunate effect of turning East Prussia, as it were, into an island, cut off from the rest of Germany.

To remedy this by cutting a German corridor across the Polish Corridor may be, in principle, not unreasonable. But Hitler proposes that this avenue shall be German territory.

Its railway would presently be decorated with forts and pill-boxes, and Germany would possess, not merely a road to civilian traffic to East Prussia, but a military highway that would lead to the Baltic States and Leningrad.

How far Mr. Chamberlain's guarantee extends we do not precisely know. If Hitler walked into Danzig, let us say, on May Day, would that be, within the meaning of the pledge, a threat to Polish independence, which would involve our military support, if she chose to resist?

If the struggle has to come, one could wish for a more congenial occasion. Hitler has a case over Danzig as he had over the Sudetenland. That parallel supplies its own warning

If without resistance Hitler should be allowed by force to weaken the defences of Poland, as he broke those of Czechoslo-

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Italy Prepares

Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugo-Slavia, is visiting Italy for three days. Whether the visit was voluntarily undertaken by Prince Paul or forced upon him is an interesting speculation. It is, however, clear that the result cannot be a very happy one for his country. Willingly or unwillingly Yugo-Slavia has suffered Italian influence over her. That influence has been further strengthened by Italy's conquest of Albania and by the indifference shown towards the problem of Yugo-Slavia by the democracies. And it is due to this latter fact, more than to anything else, that the Croats are being egged on to press what otherwise would be broadly quite reasonable demands. Italy and Germany have now got Yugo-Slavia in a tight corner from which she may quite likely emerge only as a creature of the Axis. But even more noteworthy than Prince Paul's visit to Rome is the visit of Marshal Balbo, Governor of Libya, to Cairo. This visit, following upon Dr. Goebbels' hurried holiday recently in Egypt, has, perhaps, for its underlying purpose the desire to estimate the possibilities of the Egyptian population in the event of war. Further it indicates that Italy is preparing for the final hour as a partner of the Axis.

Windsor's Appeal

The Duke of Windsor's broadcast speech still further emphasises the meanness of the vendetta under the impulse of which the British Broadcasting Corporation decided to boycott it. It was essentially a humanitarian appeal coming from the heart of a man who had seen and felt the consequences of "cruel and destructive madness". This is not, however to suggest that, moving and eloquent as his call to "civilisation" to save itself was, it was much more than a platitudinous exhortion. The situation has gone far beyond the stage at which the Duke's call could be effective. Some of the leaders of "civilisation" have hitched their wagon to the star of murder and destruction, and they have done so deliberately and proudly. Nor is it surprising either. Self-destruction is implicit in the "civilisation" which the Duke is so anxious about. It is only its "achievements" in Asia and Africa that are coming home to roost with a vengeance.

Prohibition Propaganda

The hooliganism to which a section of the audience resorted yesterday and on Tuesday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall was a disgrace to the city. This violence is presumably meant to coerce the Government into postponing or weakening their prohibition programme. But when the programme is to rid society of a poison that ruins men's bodies and minds, no Congress Government will allow themselves to be coerced into compromising it. And the public will not allow them to compromise it. What Government can and should do to prevent large numbers of men being misled by anti-prohibition propaganda is to carry on an extensive educative propaganda for prohibition through leaflets and booklets, explaining fully and authoritatively, with uuchallengeable facts and figures, the terrible harm that liquor does and the need for prohibition as the only effective way to save society from the poison. Lectures and demonstrations and slogans should, of course, supplement such authoritative booklets. But the latter are the essential basis of a sound educative propaganda. If a man with an open mind on the subject were to ask for a complete concise case for prohibition at a cheap or nominal cost, what have any of the Congress Governments got to meet this natural demand?

Congress Dissensions

Sardar Vallabhbhai's speech at the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference at Brindaban was an impressive survey of the achievements of the Congress in recent years and the forces that are now impeding its further progress. The chief impediment, he rightly pointed out, was indiscipline in the Congress itself and uncharitable misrepresentation of Congress leaders and ministers. The effect of all this, he said, was that the adversary had become more aggressive while the Congress itself was getting weaker and if such a state of things went on it might have to "confess failure and abdicate."

We think that the present phase, vividly described by the Sardar, is a passing one and to some extent natural too. The abjectly poor and long oppressed people of the country naturally expected great things from Congress Governments. They are as naturally disappointed to find that the relief they have obtained is so little compared with their needs. And they have not yet realised that the fault lies with the defects of the new Constitution and the legacy of the past and not with the Congress Ministers. Instead of impressing the truth on the ignorant people some Congressmen, blinded by partisanship, mislead them still more. But the latter will be seen through soon enough. In any case it is not enough for Congress leaders now to diagnose the malady the Congress is now suffering from. They must find out a right remedy and make a judicious use of it.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

The Indian Association, Dar-es-Salaam, wires to the "Associated Press" stating that Greece and Italy have arranged legal assistance for five Greeks and one Eritrean Arab respectively to put up defence in the Congo prosecution cases.

Forty Indians are absolutely without aid. Four Indians have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment each and a fine of 70,000 francs.

—Press Report.

* * * *

Mr. Stuttaford, South Africa's Minister of the Interior, threatens Indians that South Africans (we mean, the Europeans, not, of course, the natives of South Africa) will become ghetto-minded if the former do not submit to all indignities and humiliations that may be heaped upon them

We are not sure that we do not welcome this threat. It may do some good to Dominion Status Liberal and particularly to our Imperial patriots like Sir Sikandar Hayat and Sir Feroze Khan Noon.

* * * *

Counter Pub—licity In Prohibition Meeting

From the "Times of India" report of Tuesday's "Prohibition Meeting Fiasco" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall:—

The Home Minister gave the audience ten minutes in which to calm themselves, but that warning was replied to by the demonstrators singing "God Save the King."

The occasion, however, was still further improved upon when "a Parsi youth got up and in an excited tone shouted 'Daru, toddy zindabad."

We hope Bori Bunder celebrated the "Fiasco" with a couple of bottles.

* * * *

Marshal Balbo has assured the Egyptian Premier that the Libyan forces constitute no menace to Egypt.

Perhaps they are there in large numbers to "protect" Egypt in due course like Czecho-Slovakia and Albania.

* * * *

According to Signor Mussolini "greater still" than the strength of our arms, "is the determination in our hearts, and when the hour strikes we shall prove it."

"It," of course, refers to determination. But what the "determination" is, Il Duce reserved mentally. And wisely too we think if he did bear in mind Caparetto and Guadralamaja.

* * * *

Summoned?

Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugo-Slavia and Princess Paul are on a three-day visit to Rome.

We hope they return at least as they have gone.

* * * *

Latest items about Spain:—

(1) Spain has withdrawn from the League of Nations and

(2) Field-Marshal Goering has sailed for Valencia where a meeting is to take place between him and General Franco.

Let's hope Mr. Chamberlain will not be too modest to agree that his non-Intervention policy has succeeded even beyond his own expectations.

* * * *

Stuff and nonsense! What do the Russians think they exist for if not to serve the rest of Europe unquestioningly and unconditionally?

Their duty is to do and die without even asking the reason why.

* * * *

Teacher: 'I have went—that wrong. Isn't it?'

Pupil: 'Yes, teacher.'

Teacher: 'Why is it wrong?'

Pupil: 'Because you ain't went yet.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The more checks a spendthrift has the faster he goes.

Before marriage men and women argue; after that they dispute.

Nothing is more expensive than the things that are presented to us.

Four annas in your pocket will purchase more than the rupee some one owes you.

The tongue is about the only muzzle-loading weapon that hasn't been discarded.

PROGRESS OF ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

Chamberlain's Statement

LIGHT ON MOSCOW'S MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND RIGID SCHEME

LONDON, May 10.

The crowded House of Commons heard the Prime Minister make the eagerly awaited statement on the progress of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations this afternoon.

At the outset, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the statement issued in Moscow regarding the British Government proposals and said that it seemed to be based upon a misunderstanding of the suggestions actually put forward. The conversations were still in progress and the House, therefore, would not expect him to discuss those matters.

Definite Obligations

He thought it right in view of the Moscow statement to place the House in possession of the general line, on which the conversation had hitherto proceeded. The Government recently accepted a definite obligation in respect of certain eastern European States in pursuance of their declared policy of assisting those States to resist any attempt, if such were made to threaten their independence. The Government undertook those obligations without inviting the Soviet Government to participate directly in them in view of certain difficulties to which any such suggestion would inevitably give rise. The Government accordingly suggested to the Soviet Government that they should make on their own behalf a declaration of similar effect to that already made by the Government, in the sense that in the event of Great Britain and France being involved in hostilities in the discharge of their own obligations thus accepted, the Soviet Government, on their side, would express their readiness also to lend assistance if desired.

"Such a declaration, if the Soviet Government feels able to make, it seems to the British Government, will be in accord with recent pronouncement of M. Stalin that it is the policy of the Soviet Government to support countries which might be victims of aggression and which are prepared to defend their own independence."

MORE COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded that almost simultaneously the Soviet Government suggested a scheme at once more comprehensive and more rigid, which whatever other advantages it might present, must, in the view of the British Government, inevitably raise the very difficulties, which their own proposals had been designed to avoid.

The Government accordingly pointed out to the Soviet Government the existence of these difficulties. At the same time, they made certain modifications in their original proposal. Particularly, they made it plain that it was no part of their intention that the Soviet Government should commit themselves to intervene irrespective of whether Great Britain and France had already in discharge of their obligations done so. The British Government, for their part, would have no objection.

HALIFAX-MAISKY TALKS

Lord Halifax yesterday saw M Maisky, who explained to him that the Soviet Government were still not clear whether, under the proposal of the British Government, circumstances might not arise in which the Soviet Government would be committed to intervention unsupported by the British Government or France.

Lord Halifax assured M. Maisky that this was definitely not the intention of the proposal made by the British Government and that if there was any room for doubt on this point Lord Halifax anticipated it could without difficulty be removed. He accordingly invited M. Maisky to place the British Government in possession of the precise grounds whereon those doubts were based, if they still existed and this M. Maisky has readily agreed to do.

MOLOTOV'S PROMISE

Mr. Chamberlain added, Sir William Seeds had an interview two days ago with M. Molotov on the conclusion of which M. Molotov promised that the Soviet Government would give careful consideration to the British proposals and they were now awaiting the reply.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S HOPES AND ASSURANCES

At the conclusion of his statement a large number of questions were fired at the Prime Minister from the Opposition benches, but Mr. Chamberlain declined to be drawn as to the details of negotiations.

He assured Mr. Attlee that the British Government were keeping in close touch with the French Government continuously during the negotiations and answering Mr. Thurtle, Mr. Chamberlain said he regarded the conclusion of the negotiations as of "the greatest importance and urgency."

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked if they could take it that the British Government had not finally closed their minds to the conclusion of a military alliance with Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain replied, he could not answer hypothetical questions. Discussions were proceeding on certain lines and he hoped they would soon result in a satisfactory conclusion.

Answering Sir Archibald Sinclair, MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT WHAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONTEMPLATING WAS AN ACT OF AGGRESSION.—REUTER.

ECHO OF MOSUL OUTRAGE IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Noel Baker, who asked whether enquiries were made to ascertain if the recent murder of the British Consul in Mosul was the result of subversive propaganda by agents of the Government of another European country, Mr. Butler stated that he understood that no connection has been established between the individuals arrested and sentenced for murder and agents of any foreign power, but both the Iraqi and British Governments were watching the question with close concern.—

RUMANIAN FASCIST PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

BUCHAREST, May 10.

The elections of the new parliament under the first electoral laws of the authoritarian regime were announced last night to be held on June 1 and 2.

The Parliament will be summoned on June 7 the eve of the anniversary of the restoration of the Monarchy.

The Chamber will comprise of 258 members chosen for a six-year term. The Senate, whose term of office is the same will consist of 88 members nominated by the King and 88 elected members and all who were Senators "de jure" in Parliamentary Rumania before last year. The last group includes Crown Prince Michael, the Patriach and other high officials.—Reuter.

... PRINCE PAUL IN ROME

Royal Welcome To Yugoslavian Royalty

ROME, May 10.

Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia arrived to-day and were welcomed by the King and Queen, the Duce and members of the Cabinet. An immense crowd had gathered in the gaily beflagged station.—Reuter.

23 KILLED WHEN ARMY 'PLANE GOES IN FLAME

QUITO (Ecuador), May 10.

Twenty-three people were killed as a result of a flaming army 'plane crashing in the streets of Guayaquil.

The 'plane started a conflagration which in addition to the loss of life destroyed much property.

Scenes In Life Of Buddha

Finds In Swat And Afghanistan

LONDON, (By Mail).

A large number of fine carvings in grey schist—many of them illustrating scenes in the life of Buddha—is one of the outstanding features of an exhibition in the India Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, here.

The display comprises the discoveries made last year by the Archaeological Expedition led by Mr. Evert Barger to the Swat Valley and Afghanistan.

The objects of the expedition, which was supported by the Museum and by the Royal Geographical Society, were to increase our knowledge of the Graeco-Buddhist art which flourished from the first century B. C. to the fifth century A. D., and to reconnoitre in the Oxus territories of Afghanistan some of the routes by which artistic influences passed from India through Central Asia to China.

The Greek influence is derived from the march of Alexander the Great to the Indus, and the blending of the Graeco-Roman with the Indian styles is responsible for the hybrid culture which the expedition found.

Buddha With Greek Head-Dress

Prominent among the carvings is a seated Buddha, 29 inches high, of which the drapery and headdress are markedly Greek. This came from Amaluk, an almost inaccessible ruined monastery 4,000 feet above the valley.

Another carving represents Buddha being asked for the first time to preach the law. Other objects brought from Swat include several small plaster heads of Buddhas and Bodhisattras, and specimens of ironwork, including door hinges and a monastery bell.

Besides sculpture, there are coins, seals, and fragments of pottery found on the sites of various ancient cities. Some were carried down the rough track on the backs of shepherds.

The pottery is of special interest since very little is known of the ceramics of this area. The expedition's most important discovery there was a group of three hellenistic column-bases of stone which were seen and photographed at Kunduz. They are the first Greek structural remains to have been found in Afghanistan.

The importance of the discoveries is that their sites are exactly known and recorded.—Reuter.

FAIRSTONE WINS NEWMARKET STAKES

LONDON, May 10.

The Newmarket Stakes run at Newmarket over a distance of one mile two furlongs resulted:—

FAIRSTONE	1
COCKPIT	2
HASTINGS	3

Nine ran:

The race was won by short head; three lengths separated second and third.

Betting: 5 to 2 Fairstone, 5 to 4 Cockpit, 100 to 8 Hastings.—Reuter's Special.

MORE RECRUITS FOR ARMY

LONDON, May 10.

Recruiting for the regular army for April beat all post-war records, 3342 men were accepted. This is 623 above April 1938.

Last week's intake of 1812 was a record for any week in post-war period.

IN CASE OF WAR.

In the event of an outbreak of war, or the probability of war law courts will be moved to places outside London.

The Lord Chancellor presented in the House of Lords a bill, the text of which was issued to-day making this change possible.

The Bill, which is only applied to England and Wales will only come into operation if it appears expedient "having regard to an outbreak or the probability of war" and its operation can be terminated by an Order-in-Council.—Reuter.

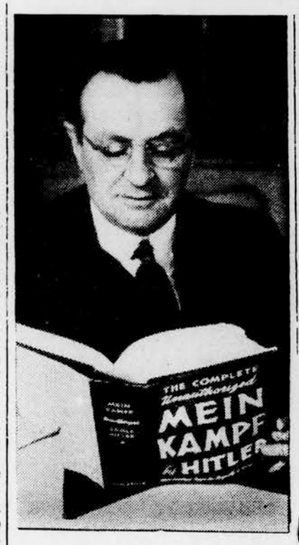
VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

PATNA, May 10.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee met at Sadaqat Ashram this afternoon and discussed the question of selecting the venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

The meeting authorised Babu Rajendra Prasad to consider whether a suitable place was available in Chhota-Nagpur, and if he thought that the session should be held in Chhota-Nagpur, he should select a suitable site in a few day's time.

In case he did not think it necessary to hold the session there, then Sonepore should be finally fixed up.—United Press.



Marquess of Lothian, new British Ambassador to the United States, photographed in his office in Pall Mall reading Hitler's book "Mein Kampf."

Royalties Weather Rough Sea

"Repulse" Takes Royal Mail In Mid-Ocean

LONDON, May 10.

Reuters special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" wirelesses that despite bad weather the "Empress of Australia" forged ahead throughout the night at a steady 17 knots. A rough sea is still causing considerable pitching.

There was no cinema performance this evening. Their Majesties dined quietly in their suite and retired to bed early.

On Tuesday afternoon they partook in a mid-Atlantic ceremony when the battle-crusier "Repluse" turned back for home.

The "Empress of Australia" slackened to ten knots and the "Repulse" moved from a position astern close to windward on the port side. Their Majesties stood on the promenade deck As the "Repulse" drew abreast, cheers rose from her crew lining her deck, marine-guards presented arms and the band played the National Anthem followed by "Here's A Health Unto His Majesty". With big seas breaking over her which the King photographed, the "Repulse" turned to port and again took up position in the wake of the liner. Then a wooden barrel containing the royal mail was thrown overboard.

Among the letters were some from Their Majesties to the Princesses. Attached to the barrel were two white and red flags marking its position and a life-buoy. The "Repulse" swung near the little cask bobbing in the sea and picked it up and swung round to return to England.
Reuter.

Progress Of King's Voyage

LONDON, May 10.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" in a despatch says that the "Empress of Australia" increased speed to 18 1/2 knots. At noon she was 620 miles east of Cape Race, the easternmost point of Newfoundland, pushing ahead in weather, which was still overcast, but considerably calmer than when the speed was reduced last night. The Captain hopes to clear the icefields during daylight to-morrow.—Reuter.

POTEMKIN-BECK TALKS

WARSAW, May 10.

M. Patemkin called on Col. Beck at noon and had a lengthy interview in which it is understood, the Polish Soviet relations were discussed in the light of the recent events and Germany's changed attitude to Poland.—Reuter.

Potemkin Leaves For Moscow

It is believed collaboration with Western powers in the guarantee pacts against aggression was also discussed.

Baltic problems and Soviet-Rumanian relations may also have been reviewed.

M. Potemkin left for Moscow in the afternoon.—Reuter

Preparing For Evacuation Of Chungking

Residence Permits For Press Correspondents And Foreign Diplomats

CHUNGKING, May 10.

Under instructions from Marshal Chiang-Kai Shek, the Chinese authorities are preparing for the evacuation of Chungking.

A census is being taken of all those remaining in the city, and it is announced that the aged and sick persons women and children unemployed and a number of others including Government employees, teachers, industrial and commercial staffs who have already been ordered to quit the city will be evacuated.

Those allowed to remain will be given a six month residence permits. Foreign diplomatic and consular officers, Foreign Press correspondents and other foreign residents may be granted residence permits.—Reuter's Special.

Normal Activities Brought To Standstill

CANTON, May 10.

Normal activities were brought to a sudden standstill this morning when the Japanese authorities unexpectedly enforced the strictest martial law.

Foreigners on the Shameen Island, which is the home of the British and French Concessions say that gunfire was heard on Monday night from the direction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Chinese forces are known to have been in the vicinity.—Reuter.

JAP 'PLANES BOMB AMOY PORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMOY, May 9.

Japanese aircraft heavily bombed and machine-gunned the port.

Many casualties are reported in what is described as the worst raid that Amoy has suffered for six months.—Reuter.

Five Chinese Abducted

SHANGHAI, May 10

The American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post" states that about ten armed Japanese abducted five Chinese suspected of anti-Japanese activities from a Chinese restaurant in the settlement. It is stated the victims were handcuffed and escorted to motorcars and driven away, presumably into the Japanese occupied sections of the settlement.—Reuter

POLITE "NO" TO HITLER

Replies Of Scandinavia And Finland

STOCKHOLM, May 10.

Norway, Sweden and Finland are expected to give a polite negative to Herr Hitler's offer of non-aggression pacts, following yesterday's conference.

Denmark will probably find herself obliged to accept the offer.

A communique issued last night states that the replies of the northern countries which will be given individually should strengthen faith in the impartial neutrality policy which they maintain.—Reuter.

NORTHERN COUNTRIES WANT TO KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE

Foreign Ministers Issue Communique

STOCKHOLM, May 10.

A communique at the conclusion of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of northern countries reiterates that the four countries desire to remain outside all groups of powers that may be formed and that in the event of war they will do everything to avoid being involved.

On this basis they considered the suitability of subscribing to a non-Aggression Pact.

The result of discussions will be submitted to the respective countries.—Reuter.

BR. NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKISH GOVT.

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he hoped to make a statement very shortly regarding the negotiations with the Turkish Government.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked if it was the intention of the Government to delay making a statement regarding these negotiations until the discussions with the Russian Government had been completed.

The Prime Minister replied "No."—Reuter.

BR. GOVT.'S COUNTER PROPOSALS

Soviet To Help Britain If Drawn Into Military Operations

RETICENCE ON POINT OF BASIS OF RECIPROCITY?

MOSCOW, May 10.

A statement on the nature of the British Government's counter-proposals has been issued by the official Tass Agency which says:—

"On May 8 the Soviet Government received the British Government's counter proposals to which the French Government too raises no objections.

These proposals do not state that the Soviet Government must guarantee individually each state bordering U. S. S. R.

It is there declared that the Soviet Government must at once render assistance to Britain and France should they be drawn into military operations in fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by them in respect of Poland and Rumania.

Nothing, however, is said regarding any assistance which the Soviet Union should, on a basis of reciprocity, receive from France and Britain if the Soviet union were likewise drawn into military operations in fulfilment of the obligations it has undertaken with respect to some of the other states in Eastern Europe."—Reuter.

BARTLETT CRITICISES RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, May 10.

Soviet communique regarding the British proposals caused bewilderment in London last night says Mr. Vernon Bartlett of the "News Chronicle".

He points out that Britain has not asked Russia to co-operate in the defence of the frontiers of Britain or of France, and says that the Russian communique must be taken to mean that Russia stands firm by her demand for a general alliance with Britain and France covering the whole of Europe and not merely the countries which Britain has guaranteed without consulting Russia.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett adds that Britain's counter-proposals are described in London as suggestions or observations and the door is left wide open for further discussions.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON POPE'S PEACE MOVE

PARIS, May 10

Reports that the Pope made soundings in various capitals in favour of a peaceful solution of the German-Polish dispute are widely discussed in the press.

While "Humanite" and "Le Peuple" both show some misgivings on the question of Poland's territorial independence "L'epoque" "Excelsior" "La Justice" and "Laube" all insist there is no ground for anxiety on account of this mediatory action.

Authoritative circles state that no concrete proposal has been formulated by the Pope and therefore the question of a Five Power Conference hitherto has not risen.—Reuter

BR. GOVT.'S OFFER TO GERMANY

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mander asked Mr. Chamberlain what reply he had received from Germany to the British Government's offer of guarantee to Germany against aggression and whether the offer was conveyed through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Chamberlain replying said that while the Government would certainly be ready to consider proposals for exchange of reciprocal assurances with the German Government, this offer had not been conveyed through diplomatic channels and the Government had not received any communication from the German Government on this subject.—Reuter.

Blum Meets Halifax

LONDON, May 10.

M. Blum called at the foreign office and had a long conversation with Lord Halifax.—Reuter.

War Risks Insurance Rates

NEW YORK May, 10

As a special general reduction in War Risk insurance rates became effective yesterday, rates to Germany and Italy recently quoted only on application are now back to the standard basis.—Reuter.

CANBERRA, May 10.

The Defence Minister announced that Lepold Savile, well-known harbour engineer, had been engaged to visit Australia immediately to advise the Government on the provision of dry Dock to accommodate capital ships.—Reuter.

PRICE CONTROL IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, May 10

With a view to protecting the public from exploitation, price control is to be established in New Zealand.

Mr. Sullivan, Minister for Industries and Commerce, announcing the Goverment's plans, which follow the imposition of stringent import and currency restrictions, said the Government proposed to establish a tribunal to exercise continuous supervision over prices, to examine increase and to investigate whether prices are reasonable.

Persons intending to increase prices have to notify the tribunal, giving their reasons.

Government is not aiming at prevention of justifiable increases but would not allow the public to be exploited

The Prime Minister Mr. Savage has announced the establishment of a Royal Commission to investigate the sheepfarming industry which is seeking relief owing to increasing costs and falling prices.—Reuter.

Japanese Girl Gets Fr. Scholarship

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

The French Government's scholarship for Japanese students in French literature was awarded recently for the first time to a girl, Miss. Michi Kataoka, who graduated from the Hosei University in March. She studied French literature at the Hosei University in Tokyo and her thesis won for her the scholarship.—United Press.

World Achievement.

The Eighth Plague

Few events in the insect world are more spectacular than a plague of locusts, and wide areas of the earth are still as liable to attack by these flying squadrons as in Old Testament times.

Travellers have given us vivid descriptions of a cloud of locusts coming over the land with the whirring of millions of wings. They blot out the sun, darken the earth, and settle upon tree and field, garden and orchard and crops. Devouring all before them, these amazing insects will strip a fertile region bare in an hour or two, destroying every green thing before rising like a winged army and going off with a beating of wings like the deep thundering of innumerable drums.

It is not surprising that men have long tried to find some means of protecting their crops from these terrible marauders. Till quite recently nothing really satisfactory had ever been done in order to check, even in a small degree, invasions by locusts; but now, after a ten year war against these insects, Mr. H. Wilkinson, senior entomologist of Kenya, is hopeful that at any rate one step has been made towards preventing the plagues.

Among the devices employed to counteract the locusts have been the kindling of damp fires so that the smoke might keep the swarms of hungry insects away, and aeroplanes have been employed in order to spray the locusts in flight. But it is obvious that the best way of destroying them would be to carry the war into the enemy's camp, destroying their larvae. It seems that at any rate some of the outbreak areas have been located, one species of locust being now known to breed in millions on both shores of Red Sea. Along the coast of Eritrea and Soudan, for perhaps 350 miles, is an area where locusts are believed to begin life; and there is another breeding ground between Jiddah and Jizan in the Arabian desert, an area of 4,000 square miles.

No World Peace Without Liquidation Of Br. Empire

War, If It came, Would Be God Given Opportunity For India To Demand Swaraj, Says Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 10.

The suggestion that Congress Governments should even go out of their way to win the affection of minorities and gain their confidence by liberalising their policy towards them was made by Mr. Satyamurti speaking at Tilak Mandir under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala to-night

What separates us to-day from Swaraj, he said, is communal and separate electorates and if that went away, Swaraj could be had even out of 1935 Act.

The speaker said that in a civilised, modern, democratic secular state, there was no place for communalism. Matters like Law, Defence and external relations pertained to all alike irrespective of castes and creeds. The need for evolving a common secular citizenship was therefore the more. Leaders might be interested in keeping these differences but an appeal with the man in the street was bound to succeed in eradication of this evil. If legislatures could pass resolutions demanding joint electorates with the consent of the majority of members of those commnuities, British Government dared not deny it.

Another impediment in the federation scheme according to the speaker was the princely order whom he advised to be constitutional monarchs. Let them think more affectionately of their own subjects than the Political department of the Government of India for therein alone lies their salvation.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti gave it as his opinion that if Congress developed its strength England, forced by that and cowed down by her weakness would come to terms with India and if India were given sovereignty over her internal and external affairs and an agreement was reached regarding Defence with some stipulation of period, the federal scheme might be acceptable. Radicals in the Congress who were starting blocs in Congress, said the speaker, were only weakening the Congress. Why, leaving Sir Sikandar Hyat and Mr. Fazlul Huq, they were arraying their forces against far off Britain. Personally, he thought that there could be no alternative to Gandhian leadership. Mahatma was the only man that counted.

Coming to the question of war Mr. Satyamurti thought that war would not come. But if it came, it would be a God given opportunity to India. Britain would then be required to come to terms with India which should first demand freedom. No world peace was possible unless and until Britain liquidated her empire. World forces and time favoured India at this juncture and she would soon achieve her cherished goal.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil who presided advocated the adoption of a radical agrarian programme to get rid of communalism as against liberal Government attitude suggested by Mr. Satyamurti.

subject for two consecutive days, and to-day he dealt with the various objectionable features of the proposed Federal scheme, the ways and means of combating which he discusses tomorrow.

Mr. Satyamurti stated that nobody was opposed to federation in principle, but the federal scheme as adumbrated in the India Act of 1935 was totally unacceptable for reasons more than one.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO GANDHIAN LEADERSHIP

Satyamurti Deprecates Formation Of 'Blocs' In Congress

POONA, May 10.

"I say there is no alternative to the Gandhian leadership in the Congress, "asserted Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, addressing a meeting held at Tilak Mandir this evening.

The only way to fight Federation, he stated, was to develop the strength of the Congress, and if the Congress could establish Ministries in all the eleven provinces, that would cound the death-knell of Federation.

Mr. Satyamurthi deprecated the formation of parties and blocs in the Congress, which, he said, could only weaken the organisation.

He characterised the separate communal electorates and the States as two obstacles in the way of India. As regards the first, he suggested that the Congress Ministries should adopt a more liberal attitude towards the minorities and win their confidence and affection. He advised the Princes to read the signs of times and agree to be constitutional monarchs.

The speaker gave it as his personal opinion that if complete control of the foreign and internal affairs was given and some agreement was reached as regards Defence, Federation would be worth accepting

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M. L. A. (Central), who presided, brought the proceedings to a close with suitable remarks.—United Press.

'WORTHLESS PIE'

Satyamurti Criticises, Unwanted India Act And Federation

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 9.

"It is neither fish, nor fowl, nor red hearing, but worthless pie," observed S. Satyamurti, M. L. A., speaking about "Federation and India" at a well attended public meeting held in the Tilak Mandir under the auspices of the local Spring Lectures series this evening.

Mr. Satyamurti discussed the

A SHORT STORY

PLENTY TOUGH

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

It was the last paragraph of Hetty Benson's letter that caused Joan Evans to cancel her flying trip to Pinehurst and head north for Ryeson to attend the late March Ski Classic.

"It's perhaps just as well that you're not coming, darling," the letter read. "Ted says he's heard so much about you he's fed up and he can't believe you're as fascinating as folks make out anyway."

Joan dispatched a telegram to Pinehurst to say she wasn't coming, and a telegram to Hetty at Ryeson to say she'd changed her plans. She caught the night train out of New York and the next day, at Albany, she chartered a 'plane to fly her up to Ryeson.

So Ted Benson didn't think she could be fascinating, eh? She'd show him! For years now Hetty and everyone else who knew them had been trying to get Ted and Joan together. Ted was not only Eastern Ski champion, but he was handsome and popular and quite successful as a writer of popular songs.

Joan had won a beauty contest. She came from a proud family. She was rich, excelled in all sports and had a string of conquests and broken nearts behind her a mile long. She was used to getting what she wanted.

Everyone said these two were perfectly matched but no one had been able to get them together, and the principals didn't seem particularly anxious that anyone should.

"I'll settle this once and for all," Joan told herself grimly. "I'll make this bright Mr. Benson wish he'd never made those cracks." And just then the plane's motor began to sputter. Joan glanced at the pilot. The pilot's face expressed anxiety.

Directly beneath was the frozen snow-covered surface of a lake. All about was deep forest. On the shore of the lake was a cabin and smoke trailed from its stone chimney.

The plane's motor died. The pilot circled and came down easily on the frozen lake.

"How long will it take?" Joan asked irritably.

"I dunno, ma'm. You better go over to that cabin and keep warm whilst I look the situation over."

Joan knocked on the door of the cabin, then pushed it open without waiting to be answered. As she did so a young giant of a man with a three-day scrub of beard emerged from the kitchen lean-to. The giant was wiping his hands on a towel. He stopped and gaped.

"I'm Joan Evans", Joan said

The pilot circled and came down easily on the frozen lake.

matter-of-factly. "I have to reach Ryeson by 1 o'clock this afternoon."

"You shoulda started quite awhile ago then," said the young giant.

"'Don't be funny", Joan snapped. "Haven't you a dog sled or something?"

"I sure have, ma'm."

"Well, get it out and let's get started. I can't sit around here all day."

"Then you can wait outside. Ma'm, it's eight hours to Ryeson by dog team. I can't afford. . ."

"If it's money you're worrying about, you'll be well, paid."

"It ain't money, ma'm. I'm a trapper. I can't leave my traps for two whole days. Why, suppose I caught a fox or something and he had to suffer all that time?"

Joan's mouth fell open. "Why, of all the illogical, unreasonable ideas! Here you make your living trapping—killing animals—and yet you concern yourself with their suffering. I've heard about men like you making a living from killing helpless, dumb, fur-bearing animals! You should be ashamed!"

"Ma'm, you shoulda figured it that way when you bought that fur coat you're wearing."

Joan flushed scarlet. She was furious. It was the first time in all her life she felt so completely frustrated and helpless. She was at this man's mercy, unless that stupid pilot could fix the 'plane.

But the pilot couldn't. He came and reported it would take him two days to fix it.

Joan was wild. "Get me something to eat," she told the giant. "I'm hungry."

"You gotta be hungry enough to get it yourself," the giant told her. "I ain't used to bein' ordered around an' waitin' on people. Also, you gotta do the dishes, or you don't eat at all."

Joan decided she'd rather go hungry for a year than suffer this humiliation. She didn't eat, but sat in a corner glaring. When darkness came, however, concern beset her. "Where are we going to sleep?" she demanded. "You two men will have to sleep in the 'plane."

"Ma'm," said the giant, "we all three are gonna sleep here. I'm going to sleep in the bunk because I need my sleep most. Joe comes next because he's gotta fix the plane. He sleeps on that pile o' skins. You can either sleep in the chair or standing on your head

Joan slept in the chair. The next morning every bone ached. When she awoke the cabin was cold. Both men were gone. She saw the pilot down on the lake. He waved to her and yelled that the plane was ready.

Hetty and a great crowd were at the field to meet the plane. A tall young man came up with Hetty. He looked strangely familiar. Too familiar. If he had a beard she would have no small doubt. When he spoke, even the small doubt vanished.

"Well," he said, "shall we shake hands? I'm Ted Benson. I'm a skier and do a little trapping on the side. Sometimes I trap people who have a tough reputation, just to find out how tough they are." His eyes twinkled. "You should have asked me how far it was to Ryeson by skis."

Joan wished she had a gun. Seconds ticked by while she tried to think of something scathing to say and while the crowd waited. But nothing came to mind. So she smiled.

"O.K.," she said extending her hand. "You win. But watch out."

"I'll take a chance," Ted grinned.

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Fountains That Spouted Sand

The havoc wrought by hundreds of fissures which appeared suddenly in Bihar, spouting sand and water, are discussed, with their causes and behaviour, in the geological Survey of India's memoir on the Bihar-Nepal Earthquake of 1934.

The fissures were widespread over certain zones north of the Ganges, and generally followed pronounced surface features, such as river-banks, lakes, tanks, ditches, road and railway embankments. Concentric circular fissures commonly appeared around heavy buildings. In flat country they rarely showed any constancy in direction.

Sometimes they were arranged as a series of step faults, others resembled trough faults where the ground sank between two paralled fissures. The maximum width of a fissure was about 27 feet, but the majority were less than 12 inches. Their length varied greatly, one at Pusa being 700 yards long, but more usually they were less than 100 yards in length. It is doubtful if any extended as open fissures for more than 40 to 50 feet in depth for more than a few seconds.

FOLLOWING WELLS

The uprise of sand and water from fissures and vents took place towards the end of the main shock or after it, sometimes as much as several minutes later. One observer at Sagauli noticed that it began at 2-20 p.m. and continued for three hours. Another at Darbhanga, where wells continued following for one and a half hours, stated that fully six or seven minutes elapsed before the ejection of water and sand began.

Occasional observers noted that the water which spouted upwards in the form of geysers reached a height of 30 feet. The majority of reliable observers give the maximum as six to eight feet. Sand came up in quantity around the plinths of sunken buildings. It even came up through the floors of houses and factories; about 3,000 cubic feet came up through one portion of the factory floor at Barachakia. Sand flowed into most of the wells and frequently overflowed from their tops, so that hundreds of wells were found completely filled with it. In some places the surface was riddled with sand vents, sometimes so completely that small areas might be compared with boiling porridge.

Two types of vents were observed. The first looked like miniature volcanic craters with a diameter varying from a few inches to 20 feet. The second type was in the form of a crater-like hollow, with the inner walls sloping towards the centre of the large depression. Two hollows at Muzaffarpur had diameters of 25 to 10 feet. Another at Rajnagar was even larger.

At Purnea and Rajaputty, spindle-shaped lumps of semi-compact mud and silt were ejected. These were sometimes polished and striated as a result of movement through sand on their upward journey. The largest lump was one foot in length and five and three-quarter inches in width At Chatlia in Champaran, pieces of wood were ejected.

The depth of the water is unknown. The fact that it was frequently reported to have been hot shows that it may have come from a fair depth.

It is of interest to compare the Bihar-Nepal earthquake with the New Madird earthquake of 1811 and 1812 in the Mississipi valley. Clear signs of sanding are still preserved over an area of 1, 400 square miles. Whole districts near New Madrid were so badly affected that they were rendered temporarily uninhabitable. The sand occurred in the form of sand blows, corresponding to sand vents in Bihar, sand sloughs or linear depressions and sand scatters or their surface coverings of sand.

Sikander Hyat Khan Leaves For Lahore

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, paid a visit to the Reserve Bank of India on Tuesday afternoon and met Sir James Taylor. He is leaving for Lahore to-night with his party by the Frontier Mail. Mr. Maqbul Mahmud is going to Hyderabad (Deccan).—A. P.

'Hindustan-Prajamitra' Motion Picture Silver Jubilee Number

Of the various special numbers issued by Bombay papers the 'Hindustan-Prajamitra' Motion Picture Silver Jubilee number claims a high place. Besides the get-up, which is from cover to cover on art paper and contains a few well-printed coloured pictures and a number of photos of popular artists and men that count in the Indian Film Industry, the volume also presents good informative reading material. Articles on the progress of film industry in India for the past quarter century, problems of film industry in India, role of workers and artistes in the film industry, the 'art of scissors,' comics in filmland, the plight of Indian filmcritics from the pens of Messrs. Lalubhai Mehta, R. V. Mehta, Jasvantrai Mehta, Bakulesh Nurmahammad, K. A. Abbas respectively among others draw the attention of the reader. The volume also gives a fair account of the progress of the popular film-producing companies with an estimate of their achievements and the contribution of the various stars in the popular films produced by them. The readers will find more than their money's worth in the special number, which is priced at annas eight.

Our Readers' Views

Jhalwar Murder Case

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with feelings of regret and surprise the communique of the Jhalawar State published in your esteemed journal in connection with the alleged Jhalawar Murder Case. As an Advocate for some of the accused in the case, I had thought it fit not to enter into any controversy in the Press with reference to the facts and the merits of the case before it was fully heared and decided, but the above-mentioned communique of the Jhalawar State is so provoking and misleading that I feel constrained in the interest of justice to give a rejoinder to it and disabuse the minds of your readers of the wrong impression that may have been created by the unbecoming state-communique.

The communique goes on to say that the case being now "sub-judice" the Durbar are unable to enter into discussion of evidence. But every word of the communique pointedly refers to the facts and the evidence of the case and distorts it in a manner which can scarcely be characterised as honest.

For instance, the communique paints in a graphic style the horrid picture of the dismembered corpse of the dead boy and seeks to foist the liability of the abominable crime on certain Bohras who are at present under-trial prisoners of the State. The confessions of some of the accused persons which form the most important part of the evidence in this case are placed in the communique in juxtaposition with the alleged cannibalistic ritual consisting of a ceremony of mixing rice with human blood for sacramental purpose and inference is sought to be suggested therefrom that the murder of the Hindu boy was committed by Bohras for an avowedly religious object.

The announcement by the Durbar in the foregoing communique that the investigating officer and the legal adviser in this case are both Mahomedans is no guarantee to the Bohra accused that they will get justice. An Officer to the State, whether he be a Hindu or Mohomedan, is after all an officer of the type we usually find in Indian States.

With reference to the denial by the state of maltreatment, harassment, etc., all that I can say at this stage is that it would have been wiser for the state authorities to have refrained from making any reference to these matters in the communique. I have in my possession ample materials to show that not only have some of the undertrial prisoners been subjected inhuman tortures but even insulted ill-treated and persecuted. I am in a position to prove this at the proper time and place.

As for the maltreatment administered to some of the accused in the case I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the affidavit made by one Abdul Hussain Mulla Yusufally before the Presidency Magistrate Bombay detailing in full the physical tortures to which he was subjected by the State Police.

I have in my possession many other startling facts and evidence, which when disclosed at the proper time and place will stagger the imagination of the public. But I do not wish to prejudice the judicial trial of the case by imposing them on the mind of the Magistrate and the public at a premature stage when the case is "sub-judice". The State communique is sufficiently damaging in its tone and discloses undue haste and prejudice on the part of Durbar to prejudge the issues.

I do not want to emulate the questionable tactics of the Durbar and the Dewan by seeking to raise such innuendos and insinuations as would engender a wrong impression in the minds of the public. All that I wish to emphasise in conclusion is that the conduct of the State Officers has been such that no man in his sense would expect a fair and impartial trial of the accused at the hands of the State.—Yours, etc.

CHHELSHANKAR D. VYAS,
Advocate.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to several letters published in your valuable paper from time to time you will be shocked to hear of the latest outrage.

The Bohra Defence Committee has to-day received the following telegram from Jhalrapatan which speaks for itself:—

"Accused complained before his father and three others that on Saturday night accused was hung topsy turvey and powdered chilly was filled in the back."

No comments are needed. This state of affairs is going on before the very eyes of the entire Indian people for the last six months. Can you not, Mr. Editor, therefore come to the aid of the helpless little community, and through proper comments and editorials draw the attention of the Paramount Power to what is happening in Jhalawar and to the urgent need of rescuing the innocent Bohra accused from the clutches of the State Police?—Yours, etc.

A. H. DAIRKER.

NO OCCASION FOR ULTIMATUMS

Sardar Patel's Lecture At Benares

BENARES, May 10.

"There is no atmosphere at present of an ultimatum," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, delivering a speech before a large gathering, last evening. He observed that the Congress had no military power. Its only power lay in truth and non-violence. There were dissensions, indiscipline and corruption in the Congress organisation. Violence had increased in the country, both in British India and in the States, and Hindu-Muslim riots were occurring everywhere.

In such conditions and atmosphere it would be the height of unwisdom to talk of an ultimatum. The present was not the time to launch a satyagraha fight. If satyagraha was started there would be anarchy in the country. "We are weak and if we give an ultimatum and fail, it would be a disagree for us." added Sardar Patel.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emphasised the need for purging the Congress organisation and making such changes in the Congress constitution as to ensure that only persons of the highest integrity should find a place in Congress organisations, thus strengthening the Congress.

He pointed out that 13 members of the Working Committee were of the opinion that Mr Subhas Bose should not offer himself for the presidentship of the Congress. The point for consideration was the difference between Mr. Bose on the one side and the 13 members on the other. They could not form a working committee of people having differences on policy and programme. Mr. Bose had been asked to form his cabinet, but he did not, and then the present Working Committee was formed. He said that as soon the Gandhi-Bose correspondence was published the situation would be clear

He appealed to all to suspend all controversies and expressed the hope that no party would be formed which might perpetuate differences in the Congress, or else Congress work would be greatly handicapped.

'BELGIUM' OF ASIA

Siam Could Not Remain Neutral In World War

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail.)

Siam, the Belgium of Asia could not remain neutral for long in the event of a world war.

That is the opinion of the Siamese newspaper "Tai Mai".

"And when neutrality is an impossibility, the vital decision will have to be made," the newspaper adds.

"The question is what will be our guide in arriving at such an important decision

"Will the public listen to public opinion before making up its mind?. . .

"What can those small nations, which are unhappily situated in the battle zones or within areas of strategic importance such as Singapore, Aden or Gibraltar do? They must by force of circumstance enter the arena, aiding one side or the other."

NO ALTERNATIVE

"Siam, in the event of a world war, will have no alternative but to go to war either with one party or the other, although she may want to remain neutral.

"Then the point at issue will be; on which side will she join?

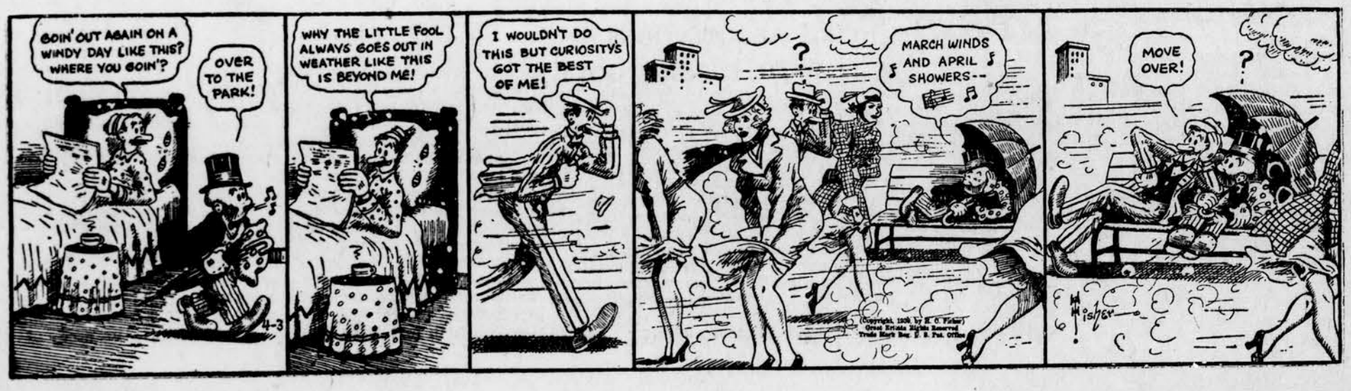
"If Japan is on the side of Germany and Italy and intends to attack and destroy Singapore so as to gain control over the whole of the Far East, she will necessarily need the help of Siam.

DIFFICULT POSITION

"Some observers believe that if Siam took the side of Germany, Italy and Japan, the trouble, which some predict, in the colonial empires of Great Britain and France, did not come off, then Siam would be placed in an unpleasant position.

"Siam is in a very difficult position."

MUTT AND JEFF—What's the Use of Wasting Money Going to a Three-Dollar Revue? By BUD FISHER


GOIN' OUT AGAIN ON A WINDY DAY LIKE THIS? WHERE YOU GOIN'?
OVER TO THE PARK!
WHY THE LITTLE FOOL ALWAYS GOES OUT IN WEATHER LIKE THIS IS BEYOND ME!
I WOULDN'T DO THIS BUT CURIOSITY'S GOT THE BEST OF ME!
MARCH WINDS AND APRIL SHOWERS--
MOVE OVER!
4-3

STORY OF MOB RESISTANCE TO STATE AUTHORITY

Gangpur Durbar's Justification For Firing On Lutheran Mundas: Church And Peasant Campaign

BIRMITRAPUR, (By Mail).

The circumstances leading to the firing at Simko, in Gangpur, on April 25, now, armed with bows and poisoned arrows, the Mundas, an aboriginal people, organised themselves with a view to defying the State's authority and used drums for inter-village warnings, are related in a press communique issued by Gangpur Durbar on the completion of a judicial enquiry into the causes of the incident as a result of which 32 people were killed and 19 injured.

Prior to this occurrence (the communique adds) there had been set on foot a no-rent campaign among the Mundas most of whom are converts to Christianity. The Durbar approached the Church Council of the Lutheran Mission at Ranchi who, in their turn, sent out a deputation to tour the State, but the Secretary of the Church Council wrote to the Diwan that he was despaired of "persuading the Lutheran Mundas to see reason unless some strong action was taken against these agitators."

Military assistance had to be requisitioned and among those who tried to pacify the mob was the Assistant Political Agent who was made the object of attack. When he was attacked firing was decided upon and this, according to the communique, probably prevented a repetition of the recent Ranpur incident in which Major Bazalgette, the Political Agent, was killed.

"UNJUST DEMAND"

The communique continues: "The Regent Rani Sahiba herself visited the area where the agitation was most acute, accompanied by her Secretary and the Diwan. She held five crowded meetings and explained to the ryots that the object of her visit was to listen to their grievances and to give them relief. The Mundas put forward a demand for the reduction of the rents assessed at the recent Settlement. The Regent Rani Sahiba examined this question with great concern, and after full inquiry decided that the demand for a summary reduction of the rents was unjust when the rents were found by comparison to be lighter than those in the adjoining districts. It was also not a practicable proposition to upset a Settlement that was so recently completed at the expense of the equivalent of two years' land revenue. The Rani Sahiba consulted the Lord Bishop of Ranchi, and the Roman Catholic priests in the matter and they quite agreed with the justice of the State's position and advised their followers to refrain from opposing the State's authority. The Lutheran Mundas, however, continued to oppose the State, and attempted to influence other communities not to pay rent. In this they were led by one Nirmal Munda, who was instigated by certain people in the province of Bihar.

The Regent Rani Sahiba meanwhile announced that she would give every consideration to any other grievances the people might have and give them every possible relief.

"Nirmal and a section of the Lutheran Mundas boycotted the Regent Rani's meetings and told the people not to pay any rent until a direct reply was received by them to some petition they had sent to Delhi. This they did in spite of having been shown that their petition had been returned to the Durbar for disposal.

TROOPS SURROUND VILLAGE

"On the 26th December, 1938, on the occasion of her second son's succession to the Gadi, the Regent Rani Sahiba announced several concessions in which Durbar abandoned Rs. 24,000 in hospital and education cesses, and Rs. 8,000 in forest bistar cess permanently, arranging for the loss sustained by the State to be made up out of the general revenue, as well as abolishing all bethi, begari, mangan and abwab. These concessions, however, failed to satisfy the Lutheran Mundas who only interpreted her announcement as a response to their agitation and continued their 'no-rent' campaign with renewed vigour.

"With the hot weather approaching its peak, the Durbar decided that action must be taken and so, with the support of troops, the village of Dahijira was surrounded at the end of March and a number of leading agitators were arrested. Nirmal, however, escaped and continued to hold meetings in which he preached sedition and violent opposition to authority of the State and the collection of rents.

RESISTANCE BY CROWD

"This opposition to the authority of the State reached its climax on the afternoon of the 25th April, when a party of police that went to Nirmal's house at Simko was confronted by a crowd of 500 defiant Mundas, armed with lathis, axes and tabalas. The help of troops was asked for and two platoons (50 men) of the 18th Punjab Regiment, under a British officer, accompanied the Sub-Divisional Officer, several police officers and the Assistant Political Agent to the scene. The Magistrate explained that he had come with a warrant for the arrest of Nirmal under section 322 I.P.C. for attacking a chowkidar. He advised the crowd to disperse quietly to their homes and to give up the accused without resisting the police.

"The crowd only grew more defiant and eventually the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had to declare them an unlawful assembly and order them to disperse.

"The crowd, however, were determined to provoke a battle, and resisted the police, attacking them with lathis and axes and attempting to seize their rifles. The Circle Inspector of Police received serious injuries on his head, several constables were hurt and the Assistant Political Agent was the victim of a concerted attack when he went to prevent the seizure of a rifle. When this attack took place it was reluctantly decided that the crowd would not disperse unless order to fire was given, and this was accordingly done, probably saving a repetition of the recent Ranpur incident. As the police opened fire part of the crowd attempted to attack the troops as well and though firing only lasted half a minute severe casualties were inflicted as the Mundas rushed at the riflemen.

ARREST OF NIRMAL

"After the firing, the mob immediately dispersed and the police entered Nirmal's house, found him concealed in the roof and arrested him. Twenty-eight Mundas were killed and twenty-five injured of whom four have since died in hospital. Two of the police officers were severely injured as well as one of the sepoys and two constables.

"With the removal of their leader, the opposition of the Lutheran Mundas has very largely collapsed, order has been restored in the area and both rents and arrears are being brought in by the Gauntias (village headmen) every day. The ordinary administration of the State is proceeding normally and there has been no interruption in the ordinary communications within the State.

"This is the third occasion in the last forty years that this turbulent people, who previously had a great reputation as dacoits, have rebelled against the authority of the State.

"While the Durbar naturally regret that such a painful incident should have happened to disfigure their fair record of administration, everything is being done to put right any real grievances these people may have as soon as they conform to its authority.—A. P.

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IE/W/25

WINCARNIS

THE QUICKEST WAY TO HEALTH

Social Reform Bills For Bombay Assembly

Bills pertaining to Social Reform and removal of disabilities of Scheduled Castes were published on Wednesday's Gazette.

Mr. Bhogilal D Lala will introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

MUSLIM MARRIAGE LAW

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan will introduce a Bill to consolidate the provisions of Muslim Law in its application to the Provinces of Bombay relating to the suits by married Muslim women for dissolution of marriage and to remove doubts as to the effects of apostasy of a married Muslim woman on her marriage tie.

A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 to be introduced by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala has also been published.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will also introduce another Bill to amend section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act 1890 seeking to free the hawker from harrassments and unjust oppression he is subjected to by Police.

HARIJAN UPLIFT BILL

Mr. R. R. Bhole will introduce a Bill to remove certain disabilities of the Scheduled castes.

The object of this bill is to secure for the members of the Scheduled castes the removal of certain disabilities which are at present experienced by these economically dependent people in respect of the use of public wells, tanks, cisterns, water taps and other watering places, dharamshalas and other public buildings, public conveyances and public roads. Notwithstanding the fact that the public watering places, public conveyances and other public places are open for all classes and communities, established usage is in force as law, to the prejudice of these Scheduled castes.

The Bill is intended to safeguard the rights of the Scheduled castes which are legally recognised.

HITLERS' SPEECH

(Continued from Page 6.)

vakia, it will be for her, as it was for the Czechs. the beginning of the end.

A second Munich would be fatal, not merely to the Poles, but to the whole future of the ricketv system of collective security that Mr. Chamberlain is trying to rebuild.

If the struggle comes, it matters little where, and on what weak issues it begins. It will have only one aim—to liberate Europe from the nightmare of this military tyranny that enslaves men's minds, destroys all that we value in civilisation, and condemns us, if we would keep our freedom, to spend our lives in barracks.

It will mean the restoration of their freedom to Czechs and Spaniards, and to the German workers, who were the first victims of this terror.

Soviet's Proposal

More important, and very much more disturbing than this speech, is the news that comes, as yet in a form difficult to decipher, from Moscow.

What seems to have happened is that the Soviet Union proposed an alliance for mutual defence between herself, this country, and France.

This proposal for the moment has failed. We shall be told, no doubt, that the responsibility lies primarily with the Poles and Rumanians, who would rather be conquered by Fascists than saved by Communists.

With the story of Munich fresh in our memories, we may suspect that Downing Street listened to their suicidal objections with sympathetic tolerance.

The result is that all that has been arranged for the moment is that Russia will supply for the defence of the West, not troops, nor even aviators, but merely planes and munitions. For anything further we must wait indefinitely.

Way To War

This outcome, as I read it, is rather worse than nothing, because it reveals to Hitler and his staff the class-cleavage that divides the forces which should oppose him.

Not even now, though it must mass its warships round Gibraltar, has Downing Street learned its lesson from Spain.

Its class prejudices led it to assist the Axis to acquire the Peninsula as its dependency. The same sinister folly forbids it to accept wholeheartedly the only ally with whose help it would be safe to guarantee such clients as Rumania and Poland.

Yielding, slowly and reluctantly, to public opinion, Mr. Chamberlain makes his ineffectual gestures of resistance. He then cancels them by such actions as the return of the British Ambassador to Berlin, and the sabotage of the Moscow negotiations.

This is the way to bring war on us, for it reveals divided forces and infirmity of purpose. The one way to prevent war is to make without delay a full alliance with the Soviet Union and to clinch it by precise arrangements between the soldiers.

That we shall get only when the sincerer forces of resistance combine to put a better man in Mr. Chamberlain's place.

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FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6).

lary of his rank—£2,500. His frais de representation, however, are the highest in the service. He is allowed £13,750 a year. In view of the expense of living in Washington, Britain's Ambassador in Paris, whose entertaining allowance is £11,400, is more generously treated.

Lord Lothian has two unmarried sisters, Lady Anne and Lady Margaret Kerr. Both of these have acted as his chatelaine in Scotland and at Blickling. They will, as far as they are able, act as hostesses for their brother in Washingon.

He Gave Shaw His Chance

Prof. Siegfried Trebitsch, the Austrian poet, novelist and dramatist, who is now in London, is the man who may be credited with giving Mr. Bernard Shaw his first real chance as a dramatist.

When the name Bernard Shaw was almost unknown in England, Prof. Trebitsch got hold of the two early Shaw plays, "The Devil's Disciple", and "Candida" translated them and produced both in Vienna. It was the success of these two plays in Austria that persuaded English theatrical managers to recognise the genius they had in their midst.

Self-Respect Before Money

American authors, like other authors, are not indifferent to the prospect of big royalties, but they put self-respect before money-getting.

Negotiations have recently been carried on with a German publishing firm for the production of a German translation of Miss Rachel Lyman Field's novel "All This and Heaven Too", a recent best seller in the United States.

The German publishers have asked her to allow her name to appear on the title-page simply as "Lyman Field." The name Rachel, they explain, has "an unfortunate connotation" in Nazi quarters. Miss Field has sent them a point-blank refusal.

LONDON.—A remarkable increase in the volume of orders for new merchant ships has taken place since the Government subsidy scheme was announced on March 28.

Muslim Leaguers Getting Active

DEPUTATION FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES. OFFICES IN LONDON AND CAIRO

LAHORE, May 10.

The Muslim League Deputation consists of nine representatives of the League organisations of three Congress-governed provinces, namely, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and the United Provinces.

THREE GROUPS.

From to-morrow, the deputation will divide into three groups. One group, which will tour through the Ambala Division, will consist of Maulana Abdul Hamid (U.P.) Maulana Mazhar Imam (Bihar) and Mr. Mohd. Asghar (C. P.) the second group, which will tour through Multan Division, will consist of Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan M.L.A. (Central) Nagpur, Maulana Mohd. Qamar Uddin (Bihar) and Chaudhri Akhtar Hussain M.L.C. (U.P.) The third group, which will tour through the remaining districts of the Punjab, will consist of Maulana Mufti Burhanulhaq (Berar) Syed Zakir Ali of Agra and Maulana Karam Ali (U.P.)

All the members assemble at Peshawar on 17th May to start their tour through N.W.F.P. The Sind tour will begin on May 2 and last till June 1.

FROM BENGAL AND MADRAS

A similar deputation from Madras and Bombay Muslim League organisations will tour through Bengal and Assam from 15th June next.

It is learnt that on or about 15th July, two members of the Muslim League will start on a preliminary tour of foreign countries, including Islamic countries Germany, Italy and England. On their return a bigger deputation will set out on a tour through the countries surveyed by their two representatives.

OFFICE IN LONDON.

The League has already opened its London office and has appointed Saiyed Warris Amir Ali as its Secretary. A Cairo office is in the course of being opened under the charge of Saiyed Jalaluddin.—A.P.

TRANSPORTATION FOR CHILD MURDER

High Court Dismisses Bijapur Woman's Appeal

The application made by a woman named Sitwa Kom Irappa of Bijapur District came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania and Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court.

The application was for admission of her appeal against the sentence of transportation passed on her by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

The accused who is aged 20 was married to a man named Irappa who deserted her a couple of years ago.

Subsequently, it appears, the girl went to live with her father. She became intimate with a young man, as a result of which she was delivered of a child, whom she killed to avoid a social scandal.

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H/126

PROBLEMS BEFORE NEW MEMBER

President Of South India Chamber Of Commerce Urges Inclusion Of Non-Textile Quota In New Indo-Japanese Agreement

MADRAS, May 8.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce arranged a party in honour of the Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India. In welcoming the guest of honour, Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar, the President of the Chamber said:—

On behalf of myself and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the Chamber and congratulating you on your appointment to the high office of Member of the Governor-General's Council. Madras has now had the good fortune to present for the first time to the Government of India an Indian Commerce Member, and this Chamber is happy that it has had the very first opportunity among Chambers of Commerce to have the honour of meeting you.

"You have nominally taken charge of your office but you have not yet stepped into your office room. We have no desire to confront you immediately with the difficult problems of your portfolio for a ready-made solution. We shall only refer to some broad questions of policy of your department.

QUESTION OF T.

An outstanding question that you will probably have to take up earliest of all is the negotiation of trade treaties. Now that the long-drawn out negotiations of the Indo-British Agreement have concluded, the way has become clear for turning attention in other directions. The Indo-Japanese Agreement has to be renewed, but this time it must not be merely a textile pact. It should rather cover the entire field, whether on a tariff or on a quota basis. This Province is particularly interested in sheep skins, manganese ore, oil cake, and tobacco, and Japan is by no means unfamiliar with those commodities of Madras origin. The other Agreement for renewal is the Indo-Burma Agreement which is somewhat more complicated as it is bound to retain a politico-socio-economic complexion. Madras has vast stake in Burma both in respect of her nationals settled there and of the heavy investments, and nothing is more urgent than the ensurance of elementary security of life and property to Indians there. The trade between the two countries might be placed without further delay on a reciprocal basis, as it is desirable that there must henceforth be some limit found to the routing of our local supplies of timber and rice from the home market by the terms of an all too generous self-denying treaty. We may mention in general that in the case both of Burma and Japan the textile clauses are not the be-all and end-all of India's foreign trade.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN SETTLERS.

The Government of India have been somewhat shy of entering into trade pacts with other customer countries of India, however valuable they may have been for absorbing our exports. We understand, however, from press reports, that negotiations are going on with Ceylon and U. S. A. We hope that the Government of India will take the mercantile community into confidence at least after the treaty has been concluded, when the time comes for taking stock of its mischief. But we are at present far less concerned about the trade with those countries than with the plight of our fellow Indians there. Almost the very first clause of the Treaty in both cases might well be, that Indian settlers and commercial travellers should be treated as human beings in those countries in return for the dominant position of their nations in this country.

It does not matter even if the Government of India fail to negotiate Trade Treaties, provided Indian Trade Commissioners are found where they are most required by the export trade of this country. But in this respect also there is a complete lack of sympathetic approach to the problem. The Customs Officer may be good enough for a study of the tariff. The Civilian may be good enough for office routine, for correspondence and for administrative reports, but he can hardly fit into a business job. And lest he should be caught napping straightaway he is given quite virgin soil in which to cultivate the art of business. Probably when the Trade Commissioners in Mombasa and Alexandria have nothing left to do there, they may be asked to move to the Sahara, leaving their compeers in Milan and Hamburg to scour the whole of the European Continent to the best of their imagination. Similar is the Government's choice of their agents in Ceylon, Malaya, and Burma. If the Agents had some pretence to business knowledge they could have readily understood the real stake of the Indian population and served better.

SECOND DUFFERIN FOR MADRAS.

It has been said that Madras has been the Cinderella of India so far as the Government of India's outlook is concerned. But with you at the headquarters we feel sure of better attention to the needs of this Province. This maritime Province with the longest coastline and numerous ports can well sustain a shipping industry. There can be a second "Dufferin" in the Madras waters. This Province so richly endowed with mineral sources has no mining school. There is neither a technological college, nor a commercial college for education of university rank. The scope for industrial research in cereals and oilseeds is also infinite. The pulsation of the Indian Stores Department hardly reaches this quarter of India. The administration of company law in this Province is woefully confounded with the registration of documents and photography. The Statistical Department has so overgrown in recent years that it is impossible to identify the trade of the ports of this Province in any of the ponderous volumes of the Director-General, and that the Economic Expert of the Government of India scrupulously avoids Chambers of Commerce and Trade Organisations, in his tours and confines himself to the precincts of the Universities as though his pet theories should not be allowed to be contaminated by contact with practical businessmen. The picture is by no means complete, but there is no hurry to complete it, as we hope and trust that you will be good enough to give us ample opportunities of doing so in the future.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

In conclusion, I may briefly refer to the wonderful elasticity with which the Labour Code in each Province is expanding to the detriment and confusion both of the capitalist and the labourer as we have already begun to feel. The Indian States are at the same time quickly diverting to themselves all the available capital

(Continued in col. 4)

COMMERCE

AGRARIAN REFORM

Evils Of Fragmentation And Absentee Landlordism

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 8.

"The problem of agrarian reform in India is the problem of removing the poverty of the Indian peasant by increasing the agricultural income," said Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao speaking on "agrarian reform in India" in the Spring Lecture Series at the Tilak Mandir this evening. Mr. A. R. Bhat was in the chair.

Grave inefficiency in agriculture was the cause of low income in agriculture, stated Prof. Rao. He did not suggest that the Indian peasant was either lazy or that he had no aptitude for agriculture but there were various factors which were responsible for the backwardness of agriculture in India. One of these was that the unit of the business of agriculture was uneconomic. The holdings were very small and did not yield enough to maintain the family of the farmer.

The landlord was conspicuous by not performing the legitimate function which he was expected to do as the owner of the land. He should be the leader in all undertakings for the improvement of land but he regarded the land as a means for rental income.

In recent years a particularly new class of landlords namely the absentee landlord has sprung up.

Prof. Rao paid a tribute to the Government of Bombay for the efforts they were making by way of introducing measures like the Debt. Redemption Bill which, he said, were full of potentialities for improving the condition of the agriculturists.

He also suggested that co-operative farming and making more capital available for the agriculturist were also measures which India could adopt profitably. The agriculturist was also entitled to a minimum income and Government should plan for an increase in the prices of agricultural produce, so that he would share the national wealth.

INDENTURED TRADES APPRENTICESHIP

The Director of Industries, Bombay, has invited applications from young men who desire admission to the Government Apprentice Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of Indentured Trades Apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be domiciles of the Bombay Presidency, must have completed the Pre-Matriculation Class must, if called upon to do so, sit for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 or above 20 years of age. Forms of application and general prospectus can be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort. Applications for admission must be sent to the Director of Industries not later than May 31.

New Chief Of I. M. S.

SIMLA, May 10.

Col. G. G. Jolly, Inspector-General of Civil hospitals, Punjab, has been selected for appointment as Director General of the Indian Medical Service in succession to Major General E. W. C. Bradfield who leaves India in September to take up the appointment of Medical adviser to the Secretary of State for India.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

Government has appointed Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji to be members of the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee for three years from January 5, 1939.

Government has also conveyed thanks to Mr. Walchand Hirachand for the services rendered by him while he was a member of the Committee.

(Continued from column 3.)

and enterprise in British Indian Provinces. The new general sales tax contemplated by the Madras Government may of course be depended upon to have much more deadly effect and to drive Madras trade and industries to take shelter in the neighbouring States more than ever before. However, without interfering wi the sanctity of Provincial Autonomy it is possible for the Government of India to attempt to co-ordinate labour legislation to some extent. Similar co-ordination is necessary also for industrial research and for industrial planning. That is a matter to which too early attention cannot be given and I hope the attempt will come very soon.

'QUAKE FISSURES

Fountains That Spouted Sand

Bihar Phenomenon Investigated

SIMLA, May 2.

The havoc wrought by hundreds of fissures which appeared suddenly in Bihar, spouting sand and water, are discussed, with their causes and behaviour, in the Geological Survey of India's memoir on the Bihar-Nepal Earthquake of 1934.

The fissures were widespread over certain zones north of the Ganges, and generally followed pronounced surface features, such as river-banks, lakes, tanks, ditches, road and railway embankments. Concentric circular fissures commonly appeared around heavy buildings. In flat country they rarely showed any constancy in direction.

Sometimes they were arranged as a series of step faults, others resembled through faults where the ground sank between two parallel fissures. The maximum width of a fissure was about 27 feet, but the majority were less than 12 inches. Their length varied greatly, one at Pusa being 700 yards long, but more usually they were less than 100 yards in length. It is doubtful if any extended as open fissures for more than 40 to 50 feet in depth for more than a few seconds.

FLOWING WELLS

The uprise of sand and water from fissures and vents took place towards the end of the main shock or after it, sometimes as much as several minutes later. One observer at Sagauli noticed that it began at 2-20 p.m. and continued for three hours. Another at Darbhanga, where wells continued flowing for one and a half hours, stated, that fully six or seven minutes elapsed before the ejection of water and sand began.

Occasional observers noted that the water which spouted upwards in the form of geysers reached a height of 30 feet. The majority of reliable observers give the maximum as six to eight feet. Sand came up in quantity around the plinths of sunken buildings. It even came up through the floors of houses and factories; about 3,000 cubic feet came up through one portion of the factory floor at Barachakia. Sand flowed into most of the wells and frequently overflowed from their tops, so that hundreds of wells were found completely filled with it. In some places the surface was riddled with sand vents, sometimes so completely that small areas might be compared with boiling porridge.

Two types of vents were observed. The first looked like miniature volcanic craters with a diameter varying from a few inches to 20 feet. The second type was in the form of a crater-like hollow, with the inner walls sloping towards the centre of the large depression. Two hollows at Muzaffarpur had diameters of 25 and 10 feet. Another at Rajnagar was even larger.

At Purnea and Rajaputty, spindle-shaped lumps of semi-compact mud and silt were ejected. These were sometimes polished and stratiated as a result of movement through sand on their upward journey. The largest lump was one foot in length and five and three-quarter inches in width. At Chatlia in Champaran, pieces of wood were ejected.

The depth of the water is unknown. The fact that it was frequently reported to have been hot shows that it may have come from a fair depth.

It is of interest to compare the Bihar-Nepal earthquake with the New Madrid earthquake of 1811 and 1812 in the Mississippi valley. Clear signs of sanding are still preserved over an area of 1,400 square miles. Whole districts near New Madrid were so badly affected that they were rendered temporarily uninhabitable. The sand occurred in the form of sand blows, corresponding to sand vents in Bihar, sand sloughs or linear depressions and sand scatters or their surface coverings of sand.

Indo-Japanese Society Dinner

TOKYO (By Air Mail.)

A dinner was given under the auspices of the Nichi-In-Dishika (India-Japanese Friendship Society) at the Sekiosha Club, Osaka.

Teiichi Muto of the Osaka Mainichi, an influential daily of Osaka, and Mr. A. M. Sahay of the Indian National Committee were the main speakers at the dinner. Dr. Imai, Mr. P. C. Kapadia and Mr. D. N. Das also addressed the meeting.—United Press.

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Need Of Fertiliser Efficiency

Agricultural Research Institute's Report

The subject of phosphate reserves in the soil and the relation between the chemical nature of the soil and the salt of phosphoric acid has not received the attention it deserves, says the Annual Report of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Simla.

Unlimited sources of nitrogen supply are now available and we know, better than we did before, how to make the several sources of nitrogen available to the plant. The danger is that unwise use of nitrogenous and potassic fertilisers is likely to bring about the exhaustion of the other available minerals in the soil, particularly phosphate, supplies of which compared to nitrogen are limited.

If our soil resources are to be fully and properly utilised for the increased production of crops the reasons for the differential behaviour of soils should be fully understood. What is wanted is the comparative study of field data in the light of the laboratory data on soils. There is a large amount of scientific data on Indian soils, but the data have accumulated from isolated studies and employing different methods over a period of thirty years. It is not correct, on the basis of such data as are available, to establish a genetical interconnection between the several types of soils and to interpret the field behaviour of the soils

INDIAN SOILS.

Principles and practices found valid for soils of temperate regions have been found in many cases unsuitable for Indian soils without substantial modifications. Clay soils which would be declared unfit for crop growth according to European standards are seen to yield good crops. The nitrogen and phosphate contents of most Indian soils, which grow good crops, are of an order which would be declared deficient in soils of the temperate regions. The nitrogen recuperation powers of Indian soils are far greater than those of the temperate regions. Indian soils, the lime content of which, if European standards were adopted, would be considered so low as to indicate heavy applications of lime, do not respond to lime treatment and in some soils the initial lime content is even too much for certain crops.

Frequent and deep cultivation of the soil which is so widely believed in and advocated has been found ineffective and even detrimental to crop yields in some parts of the country and under certain conditions. Again, surface cultivation of the soil has not been favourable to crop growth in all parts of India. River and well waters whose salt content is too high for irrigating some soils in some parts are used for irrigation of some soils without trouble in other parts, and all soils have not developed alkalinity and salinity to the same extent when put under irrigation. The response to fertiliser application is variable even in areas and conditions where moisture supply is not the limiting factor. Where response to fertiliser treatment is good, it is evident that greater fertiliser efficiency in terms of crop yields ought to be possible.

KNOWLEDGE OF SOILS.

In recent years considerable advances have been made in soil science. The older concept of the soil as a permanent and static body which is in equilibrium with its climatic environment, is not now considered valid. The soil is now recognised as a dynamic body subject to perpetual change. Formerly such important properties of clays as water relationships, reaction to fertiliser and other treatments, were interpreted in terms of soil clay as an amorphous colloid. Recently soil clay has been shown to be crystalline in nature and the structure of the constituent parts of the clay crystal has been elucidated. The properties of what is called clay of the soil are, therefore, determined not only by particle size of clay as was held in the past but also by the mineralogical and thenical properties and by the nature of the crystalline clay minerals.

Any further advance in the knowledge of soils and the practical application of that knowledge must be preceded by comparative studies in the light of modern developments in soil science and employing identical methods of investigation. A systematic comparative study of the soils of the country is necessary to define soil groups and to know to what extent Indian soils fit into the modern world scheme of soil classification. Once the characteristics of the natural soil and its classification are established, it will be easy to estimate the probable consequences of the physical, chemical and microbiological actions which will result from different methods of soils, cultivation and treatment and to formulate suitable schemes of soil management.

A NEW PRODUCT

"Hullo! Hullo! Is that the "Diana" Beauty Parlour? Good morning, madam, Mr. Smith speaking.

"I have an important announcement to make to you, I may say, a startling revelation, about a new product that you can put on the market without the slightest hesitation.

"Hullo! What did you say? How much is it going to cost you? Nothing, madam, which is exactly how much it has cost me, or in other words, not a single penny.

"I am talking about a new beauty cream for use at night; at the present time there are special creams for day, evening and night use, if I'm not mistaken. Well, this new special cream has a quinine basis and is used in the Colonies for protection from mosquito bites and their consequences.

"Why do you laugh? I assure you that I'm not joking. The proof was made by a French colonist many years before the existence of all your creams and lotions; it was in 1901, when rice powder was about the only product that tempted the fair sex. Every night this Frenchman smeared his face, neck and arms with creoline, a product that protected him in a remarkable manner from mosquito bites. But on one occasion, he was obliged to start on a journey at a moment's notice, and in his haste he forgot to pack his bottle of creoline. Poor fellow! He did have a bad time! He had a most awful night, for the mosquitos thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The next night, in sheer desperation, he invented a make shift remedy. He dissolved 5 quinine tablets in a quart of water, and dabbed this liquid on his face, neck and arms and let it dry. Well, then! He passed quite a peaceful night, no mosquito dared to touch him. During the remainder of his journey, he repeated the same operation every night with complete success.

"So you see, madam, that you have only to launch a quinine cream or lotion for our overseas possessions and you will make your fortune.

"It's as easy as falling off a log, isn't it? What's that? No, madam for myself, when I visit hot countries, I prefer to take quihine internally. I have a daily dose of 6 grains of this product, which is a remarkable remedy for preventing malaria, recommended by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations.

PROHIBITION IN ORISSA

Bill To Be Introduced In Legislature

CUTTACK, May 9.

The Government of Orissa propose to introduce a prohibition Bill in the Assembly, which meets in the month of August, for the introduction of prohibition of all intoxicants in Balasore District from the beginning of next year and thereafter to extend the scheme to other districts.

A total loss in revenue from the district after the introduction of total prohibition is estimated at five lakhs, which is about one-sixth of the total excise revenue of the province.

Partial prohibition of opium, whereby only registered addicts will be allowed to purchase prescribed quantities of the drug, has come into force from 1st of this month in Balasore District.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST BOMBAY SOLICITOR

Jal Kapadia Tells Of Purchase Of Company

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Jal Kapadia gave evidence for the prosecution when the further hearing of the case against Mr. Kaikashroo Manekji Surveyor, a solicitor, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused stands charged with aiding and abetting in cheating Mr. S. B. Tata in respect of a transaction.

Witness deposed that he was called to the accused's office where he met the accused and the deceased, Billimoria. They wanted him to purchase a firm known as R. M. Colour Co. They wanted him as a nominal purchaser.

Witness agreed and went to the office of Messrs. Mazagoanwala, Solicitors, where he saw Mr. Bharucha the official receiver. A sum of Rs. 11,000/- had been previously given to him by the accused to be handed over to him (accused) at Mazagoanwala's office. Witness handed over the sum to the accused, who, in turn, gave it to the official receiver the deed was then signed.

Witness further stated that he was asked to go to the accused's office the same day where he was asked to sign two documents, one of them was the sale deed of the same firm for Rs. 50,000/- to Mr. Tata. Witness asked accused why he was to sign the sale deed for the sum when it was purchased only for Rs. 11,000/-.

Witness was told by the accused and Billimoria that the former could not have it in his name as he was a solicitor and Mr. Tata was a friend of his.

At this stage the Court hose for lunch.

500 HOUSES REDUCED TO ASHES

Disastrous Fire That Raged For 3 Days

KANDI (Murshidabad), May 10.

About 500 houses in the village of Amulai in this sub-division were reduced to ashes by a devastating fire that broke out on Saturday last and continued for three days. Loss is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

All temporary sheds erected by the Public Works Department for the accommodation of officers and labourers engaged in the construction of a bridge in the village were also burnt.

In Dedemoor, a village not distant from Amalai, about 150 houses were destroyed by fire. The extent of loss is not yet ascertained.—United Press.

ALBANIA'S EX-QUEEN REFUSES

Offer To Appear In Films

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Queen Geraldine of Albania has refused an offer of £200,000 by an American company to appear in films.

Explaining the Queen's decision her family solicitor in Budapest said: "She does not wish to become an object of public curiosity.

"King Zog's private fortune is sufficient to guarantee him and his family a comfortable existence. The Royal Family's money is invested in London and it is probable that after travelling in Egypt they will request to live in England permanently, quietly and in peace."

The solicitor stated that Queen Geraldine would keep only one lady's maid and a nurse, while the King would have a secretary and a valet.—United Press.

LONDON.—British Military Mission headed by Lieutenant General Sir John Dill which is at present in France to-day began inspection of northern section of Maginot Line in company of French Chief of Staff, General Gamelin and other French Staff officers.

PT. J. S. BUSHAN'S TOUR IN PRESIDENCY

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, May 8.

Hyderabad Satyagraha's seventh "Dictator", Pandit Jyanendra Sidhant Bushan is touring with Sjt. Kanaiyalal Parcharak Bombay Presidency, and visiting important places of Maha Gujrat. He will reach on 21st May at Sholapore to congratulate Mahashya Krishan the sixth "Dictator". Again he will tour the remaining places, collect money and Satyagrahis and most probably will return to Sholapur with Satyagrahis in a special train.

LONDON.—Answering questions in Commons regarding trade negotiations with Rumania, President of the Board of Trade said as negotiations were still in progress he was not in a position to make a statement but the matter was being expedited as far as possible and he hoped a statement would be possible in a short time.

LLOYD BARRAGE

Problem Of Saving Gates From Damage: Search For Satisfactory Paint

For preserving the gates of the Lloyd Barrage from erosion and corrosion, experiments have been made with scores of paints to discover the best combination. A satisfactory paint is now reported to have been found.

The problem of painting the Barrage gates consists in finding a paint which will resist corrosion and erosion, is easy to apply and hardens quickly. The gates were originally painted with an undercoating of red lead and an overcoating of ordinary grey oil paint, but this did not prove satisfactory and the plant needed renewal at short intervals.

The most satisfactory form of protection, it is now learnt, is offered by an undercoating of red lead with an overcoating of bituminous solution. The paint is simple to apply and hardens quickly. The combination resists machanical action better than anything tried so far, and so long as the film of paint is not mechanically damaged and the steel work underneath the paint is clean, almost any covering will prevent corrosion. Experiments are still in hand to discover the best combination of these applications.

FLOATING DEBRIS

The problem of corrosion is much about the same as on any similar steel structures submerged partly or wholly in water, but the question of erosion is rather a different matter. On the upstream surface of the gates there is a fair amount of mechanical action due to the abrasive qualities of the swiftly moving silt-laden water but mechanical damage to the painted surface is not nearly so extensive on the upstream face of the gate as on the downstream.

The water carries with it a large proportion of floating debris and due to the rolling action of the water, this debris tends to collect at certain stages of the river behind the gates. Pieces of wood of all sizes from mere twigs to large logs get caught in the eddies behind the gates and are driven by the eddying water up against the beams and bracing members and the back of the skin plates, and the continuous grinding of this debris causes a great deal of mechanical damage to the painted surfaces. The back of the gates is far more subject to corrosion than the upstream side due to the water being splashed about and surfaces being exposed to both air and water.

It was at first hoped that during the height of the inundation ("abklani") season, opportunities would occur when the gates would be lifted clear of the river and painting and other similar works executed. But as it has actually turned out, there hardly ever is an opportunity of lifting the gates clear out of water during the inundation season, and for the last four years no painting work at all has been possible during this period. This means that all painting has to be done during the December closure which normally extends for only three weeks.

The closure unfortunately comes in the cold weather when it is difficult to get people to work for the full 24 hours on account of the cold at night. The time available for a fairly extensive painting programme is therefore comparatively little and therefore the comparative ease of application of the paints and the rapidity of their setting are important factors. For example, khanki mixture has given extremely good results elsewhere, but as this mixture has to be applied hot and it takes a long time to harden, it is of little use for the Barrage gates at present.

The new combination of paints fulfils nearly all the requirements. The red lead is so called "non-setting" but the fact is that nobody has yet really evolved a true "non-setting read lead paint.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO CREATE 'NEW EAST ASIA'

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

A conference for establishment of a New East Asia, which will be held in Tokyo in the middle of September, 1940, as a part of the celebration to observe the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire.—United Press.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 10.

Wheat	20,099 cwts.
Linseed	22,821 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	84 cwts.
Gingellyseed	657 cwts.
Poppyseed	672 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,009 cwts.
Castorseed	1,660 cwts.
Rice	25,974 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,262 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,562 cwts.
Gram	5,882 cwts.
Joowar	95 cwts.
Barley	303 cwts.
Bajree	633 cwts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	94/7
4 per cent 1960/70	108/9
5 per cent 1945/55	112/5
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	27/2
Bank of India	137/8
Central Bank	32/2
Imperial Bank F P	1512/8
Imperial Bank P P	365/10
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	110/12
Union Bank	6/2
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	360
Ambica	253/2
Arun	220
Arvind	1100
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	2100
Bombay Dyeing	756/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	525/10
Central India	203/2
Century	206/14
Colaba	108/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	107/8
Gokak	123/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	203/2
Khatau Makanji	77/8
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	80
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	180
Raipur	585
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	58
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	196/4
Vishnu	1050
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1392/8
Tata Hydro Ord	148/7
Tata Power Ord	1250
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram XD	124/6
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	330/10
Associated Cements	124/12
Belapur	186/14
Bombay Burma New	158/7
Bombay Burma Old	461/14
Bombay Steam	211/14
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/11
Dalmia Cement	11
Indian Bleaching	91/14
Industrial Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/14
Indian Iron	25/13
Mysore Sugar	33/8
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	63/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/14
Shivrajpur	35/8
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy	272
Tata Steel Defd	1277/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 9

Broach A/M highest 162 lowest 161 1/4 closing 161 3/4

Broach J/A highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 1/4 closing 160 1/8

New Broach A/M 1940 highest 151 3/4 lowest 151 closing 151 3/4

Oomra May highest 152 3/8 lowest 151 closing 152 3/8

Oomra July highest 150 1/2 lowest 149 3/4 closing 150 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 137 3/4 lowest 137 1/2 closing 137 3/4

Bengal May highest 118 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/4

Bengal July highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 117 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 115 3/4 lowest 115 1/2 closing 115 1/2

Night session: Broach J/A opening 160 1/4 highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 5/8 closing 159 7/8. Broach A/M 1940 closing 151 5/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 9

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.30—1
May	6.11—6
July	6.21—5
October	6.29—4
November	6.29—4
January	6.32—4
March	6.35—5
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.47—2
May	5.31—3
July	5.35—3
October	5.37—4
November	5.35—4
January	5.38—4
March	5.40—4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 9

SAKELS—	
May	10.58—8
July	10.92—6
November	11.55+2
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.08—7
August	9.15—6
October	9.21—4
December	9.24—3
February	9.29—4
GIZA—	
May	10.87+1
July	11.04—3
November	11.22—4
January	11.32—1
March	11.47+5

Gilts Hardening

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Markets generally firmer and indicating improving tone some how returning confidence. We believe Giltedged are likely to have harder tendency on official support.

Cammell Laird	8/6
Richard Thomas	5/6
Westland Aircraft	8
Imperial Airways	29/3
Morris Motors	30
Tube Investments	86/9

Anglo Alpha Cement	5
Turner Newall	76/6
Assam Dooars	£38

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 10.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	97	0	0
August	97	0	0
October	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
June	108	0	0
August	108	0	0
October	108	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
June	141	0	0
August	141	0	0
October	141	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
June	217	0	0
August	217	0	0
October	217	0	0

162 BABIES OUT OF EVERY 1000 DIE IN INFANCY!

Mothers—think of that! Those figures mean that (with one exception) infantile deaths in India are higher than anywhere in the world. Why?

Because so many mothers think that ordinary milk is good and safe for their babies. Unclean, adulterated milk often leads to cholera, typhoid, dysentery, which may result in disaster, and malnutrition and even eye diseases which may result in blindness.

SAFEGUARD YOUR BABY WITH GLAXO. IF HE IS FED ON GLAXO IN TURN WITH THE BREAST THEN A 10 ANNA* TIN WILL LAST (A NEW-BORN BABY) 18 DAYS.

* *Subject to Terminal tax, Octroi and Town Duties.*

Be safe, be wise, and give your baby a milk food which is famous all over the world for its purity, its flesh and bone-building power. For an anna a day you can be sure and you can afford to take no risks. Your baby is your most precious possession.

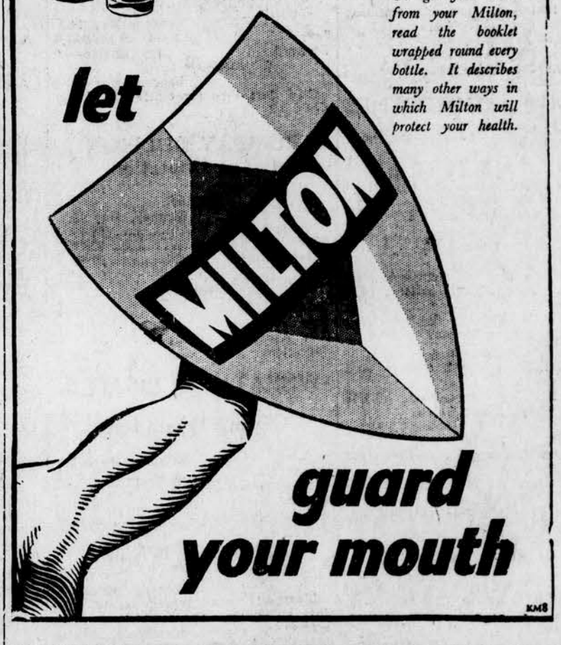
Glaxo

THE WORLD'S BEST AND SAFEST INFANT FOOD.

Afraid of Fever? Gargle Daily —

with Milton, the antiseptic that gives you *sure* protection against fever. Regular use of Milton destroys all the dangerous germs that can enter the system through the mouth. Also add a few drops of Milton to your cooking and drinking water—it safeguards your food and cannot affect its taste. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Cotton Easy Due To Possibility Of Export Subsidy

QUIETER FEELING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

After early steady tone on local support influenced by the strength of May option, the market displayed easier tendency due to the possibility of export subsidy. New Orleans selling further depressed the feeling.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were quieter after being firm and fairly active. Home Industrials were well supported. Kaffirs made further progress. Home Rails after showing firmness became easier.

The support in Gilt-edgeds was good.

3-1 2 per cent Indian Loan opened higher by five shillings.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 10.

Previous closing	8.55
To-day's opening	8.56
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.46
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 10.

Previous closing	4.54
To-day's opening	4.57
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	4.56
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 161-8
July August 1939	Rs. 160-0
April May 1940	Rs. 151-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 10.

New York cotton early displayed comparatively steady tone on scattered local buying influenced by the strength of May option but the possibility of export subsidy restrained bull enterprise with the subsequent tendency being easy.

The trading in July began at 8.55 i.e. one point higher than the last close. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade buying but later New Orleans selling appeared which uncovered some stop-loss orders with July consequently easing to 8.49.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 10.

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 160/4 and later eased to Rs. 160. The closing was unchanged at Rs. 160.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 10.

The following are opening ranges:—

May (8.77/8.77) 8.92/8.92

July (8.42/8.42) 8.56/8.56

October (7.83/7.83) 7.99/7.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 10.

The following are opening quotations:

American May (4.78) 4.82

American July (4.54) 4.57

Egyptian May (6.15) 6.13

Egyptian July (6.24) 6.23

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 10.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£28 3/8 sellers) £28 3/4 sellers

Dunlop May (£34 1/2) £34 1/2

Lightning May (£33) £33

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 8 paid and buyers

Forward July September (8 1/16 value) 8 1/8 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Linseed La Plata May (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata May (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£224 1/2 buyers £224 3/4 sellers. Dull) £225 1/2 buyers £226 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Steady) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Firmer.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4.

Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 10.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55 1/4d.

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 10.

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 10.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.19

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 10.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 10.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and then improved to 4.68.15 on better enquiry with subsequent tendency somewhat easier.

Franc opened at 176.73 and then improved to 176.71 on scattered support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.202

New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.98

Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.00) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

Silver (20 3/16d) 20 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 10.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India and American. Trade bought. Continental and speculative selling. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 10.

Spot (20 3/16d) 20 1/16d—1/8

Forward (20d) 19 7/8d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 10.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 10.

Silver ready	52	15	0
Silver Jeth	52	13	0
Silver Ashad	52	10	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Jeth	37	0	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	0
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 10.

Wheat May	3	6	6
Wheat September	3	8	3
Linseed May	5	7	9
Linseed September	5	11	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 10.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53 5/8d. The market was more active and higher in sympathy with better North-American cables but later the trading slowed down.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 10.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.76 7/8. Prices eased under scattered liquidation and lack of outside support with the rate declining to 0.76 5/8.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 10.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 93 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £81 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, May 1, £79 1/4

Tuesday, May 2, £79 1/2

Wednesday, May 3, £79 3/4

Thursday, May 4, £79 3/4

Friday, May 5, £80 1/2

Monday, May 8, £80 1/2

Tuesday May 9, £81

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 10.

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £81 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 3/4) £105 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£106 1/4) £106 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67) £67 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 3/4) £93 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £104

5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/4) £105 3/4

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/4) £92 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/8) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 10.

London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered support.

Giltedged securities received good support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £81 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-0) 17-0

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4 3/8

Elec Music Industry (11-6) 11-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (22-9) 23-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-6) 62-6

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (26-0) 26-9

Unilever Ordinary (35-3) 36-1 1/2

Ford Motors (16-7 1/2) 17-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£45 3/4) £47-0

British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-1 1/2) 98-9

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

Distillers (88-6) 89

British Dyers (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2

British Celanese (4-1 1/2) 4-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (31-0) 32-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (24-9) 24-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-3) 19-10 1/2

Inter Nickel (dol 51 5/8) dol 52 1/8

Indian Irons (36-3) 37-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-3

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (21-3) 21-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 25-3

Guia Kelampong (17-6) 17-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-6) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0

Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-6

Rio Tintos (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

East Rand Proprietor (47-6) 47-6

Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 1/16

Associated Portland Cement (69-1 1/2) 69-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 83-9

Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 23-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (80) 80

Burma Oil (81-3) 81-3

Mexican Eagle (8-6) 9-1 1/2

Shell Transport (83-6) 83-9

Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31 1/4

London Midland Ordinary (£14 5/8) £14 1/8

London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8

London Southern Def (£14 1/2) £14

London Transport 5 per cent (£115) £116

London Transport 'C' (£69 1/2) £70

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 10.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 5/8) dol 44 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/4) dol 25 1/4

U S Common New Stock (dol 47 5/8) dol 48 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/2) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Confidence Gaining Ground

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 10.

On the Stock Exchange lull in International politics conduced to the broadening of confidence which was helped by satisfactory April steel output. Investors and speculators showed increasing interest in a variety of markets with Kaffirs the most favoured as offering the best chances of capital appreciation. Oils were actively firmer, particularly Mexicans on the prospects of an early settlement of the dispute. Rubbers marked up on greater demand revealing shortage of share supplies while Tins were also firmer.

Commodities: Sugar was easier in sympathy with overnight American advices and nervous liquidation prior to to-day's meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council. In connection with the latter no statement is likely until later this week. Copra was firm on covering and good continental demand.

Wall Street opened firm.

WOOL SALES

Greasy.—

Home trade buying with continent operating freely.

Lower (0-8) 0-7 1/2

Higher (1-1 3/4) 1-0

Scoured—

Lower (1-0 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Firm

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Jutes continued to rule steady but business was somewhat on restricted scale. Slight profit-taking was discernible in coals at the very opening of the session but towards the close market firmed up again and large business was put through. Teas were more or less neglected.

Miscellaneous: Apart from the usual dealings in its chief speculative issues at decidedly firm prices there was very few interesting features in it.

Government Securities continued firm.

The following are the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—Three and half per cent Govt. paper 94/13, three and half per cent loan (1947/50) 101/14 small lot, five per cent loan (1945/55) 112/6 small lot, three per cent Punjab bonds (1952) 98/2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 572 small lot Ct Reserve 109.

Railways:—Bankura Damoodar 91, Howrah Amta 110.

Cottons:—Kesoram 5/8, Muir Mills pref 65/8 small lot, Swadeshi cotton 503.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/14, Bengal 338, Bengal Nagpur 21/12, Bhalgora 3/15, Bhulanbararee 7/6, Bokaro and Ramgur 14/8, Burra Dhemo 3/4, Burrakur 12/10, Churulia 1/10, Deoli 6/10, Dhemo Main 12/5, Equitable 31/10, Central Kurkend 11, Govindpore 2, Hurriladih 12/12, Mundulpoor 7/15, North-West 12, Nazira 8, New Berbhoom 16/2, North Damuda 5/2, Raneegunge 30/8, Rewa 20/8, Ct. Satpukuria and Asansol annas 11, Sendra 7/8, South Karanpura 4, Standard 21/12, Talcher 1/2, Union 25/8, West Jamuria 27/8.

Jutes:—Albion 202, Anglo-India 336, Bally 202, Barnagore 157, Champdany 151, Chitavalsah 11/2, Clive 26/2, Delta 355, Empire pref 132, Ft. William 223/8, Gourepore 550, Howrah 55/2, Hukumchand 6, Kamarhatty 500, Kankarrah 392, National 22/8, New Central 297, Nuddea 44/12, Orient 182, Presidency 3/9, Reliance 60.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 5/12, Consolidated Tin 5/11, Indian copper 1/15, Karanpura development 10/8, Dalmia cement ord 10/10 pref 94, Britannia building and iron 8, Burn and Co. ord 251 small lot, Hukumchand steel defd 1/11, Indian iron and steel 25/13, steel corpn ord 11/12, B I Corporation ord 2/8 pref 140, British Ceylon corpn 6 ct Calcutta trams ord 16/12, Humayan property ord 7/4, Midnapore zemindary 67, India General Navigation ord 91, Cares and Co. 9/15 small lot, Champaran 11/3, Murree Brewery 10/12.

Tea:—Phaskowa 86.

Rubber:—Bassett 43 1/2 cents.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF PEOPLE IN CUTCH

No Such Thing As Respecting Law In State, Says Meharally

(From A Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Calcutta Cutchi Praja Mandal was held at No. 14 Bentinck Street, Calcutta where Mr. Yusuf Meherali, President of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad was invited to meet the Cutchees of Calcutta consisting both of Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Yusuf Meherali described at length his personal experience of the conditions under which the State of Cutch is being administrated.

MISERABLE LIFE

Mr. Meherali said, Cutch consists of an area of over 9,000 Sq. miles and within this vast area there was not even a single good road. There were only two schools in the whole of Cutch run by the State and one of them was the High School. There was not a single college. With the exception of two or three illequipped hospitals Cutch could not even boast of any Medical Dispensaries directly under the management of the State, although there were approximately 953 small towns and villages, who had to be content with the aid of the villagers who hardly knew anything about medicines.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON MAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

effect that he was paid by the Government Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of speaking against his community. He would not, he declared, disgrace himself and his community, by accepting any bribery: It was at the request of the Government that he offered his services to the cause of Prohibition for which he spent the best part of his life.

"I refuse," he said, "to be drawn into a controversy between the Government and a certain anti-prohibition section, who refuse to be persuaded by reason. Though I am an American citizen, when the Government requested me to offer my services for an honourable cause, I could not refuse."

MEANT FOR ENGINES.

Coming to the subject the Colonel said that alcohol had "no business to enter human body." It was meant only for engines."

He quoted Abraham Lincoln's words: "The liquor traffic is a cancer in society eating out its vitals. It must be eradicated." The cause of prohibition he remarked, was supported by master minds of the world.

WHAT IS FOOD.

Some unscientific people regarded beer and toddy as a food. The Colonel observed that food was that which nourished the body and developed the brain. Could anybody say that toddy and beer developed the brain? Beer was a damnable concoction, which worked havoc with the body.

Some medical men, the Colonel said advanced the argument that alcohol assisted digestion. He challenged these medicos to prove their assertion. Alcohol being a preservative prevented proper peristalsis. Beef taken with alcohol, after ten hours remained absolutely in solid form and undigested with papsini precipitated. That proved that alcohol impeded digestion.

CAUSE OF TROUBLES.

He then showed the slides to describe how the stomach looked under the influence, of alcohol at different stages. The intake of alcohol produced the smoothness of the mucus membrane lining the inner side of the stomach, the blood rushing there. This produced an inflammation known as the gastritis, ulcers and erosion of the stomach.

EFFECT ON GLANDS.

There were a number of glands which created and accelerated the process of digestion. This glandular structure, under the influence of alcohol became entirely deficient. When the glands were affected, a person became liable to be affected by diabetes mellitus, a dangerous disease. Alcohol also badly affected the pituitary gland that governed every organ of the body.

The heartbeats of a man who took alcohol, the Colonel continued, increased from 100,000 to 180,000 in 24 hours resulting in greater exertion by the heart. The principle of Yogashastra indicated that the less the number of heartbeats, the longer became the life, as less amount of energy was consumed

A man who was drunk saw things which did not exist. He would go in a state of delirium and would talk anything but sense

RECLAIM THE UNDERDOG

Finally he said, "the great activity undertaken by your benign Government is highly essential for the welfare of the people. But let me request then to stop the tobacco traffic also. If the drink evil, the bane of civilisation, be wiped off, I am sure the economic cotndii cmf cmf cmfwcmfcm mic conditions of India will become ameliorated. Let us follow the principle of Budha viz. to reclaim the underdog."

Mr. Latthe thanked the Colonel for giving very interesting discourse on the effect of alcohol. From the lecture he said, it was clear that prohibition was in the best interests of the people.

WRONG METHOD

Referring to the agitation by the Parsis, he said that only a section of the community was opposed to prohibition. He felt sympathy for those who stood to suffer by the policy of Prohibition. The best way for them was to induce the Government to consider their case with sympathy. By indulging in rowdyism, they could not serve their purpose.

He concluded with the hope that the work that Col. Ghadiali was doing in the interest of Prohibition would prove a beacon light for the Parsi community.

"SUBTLE POISON"

Alcohol Must Be Scrupulously Avoided

(From A Correspondent)

That alcohol is extremely harmful to the human body no matter in what agreeable form it is administered, was the opinion expressed by well-known medical practitioners of Bombay.

Alcohol they said, may parade under fine sounding names of tonics, nervines etc., but they are all equally dangerous. It is a subtle poison capable of working havoc with human system even when it is taken moderately.

"The safest way with alcohol" said a medical authority "is never to touch it, any more than you would drink carbolic acid. Half way measures with alcohol are dangerous. It is a cunning enemy and must not be allowed to enter the body in any disguise or on any pretence. It takes quick leaps from the stomach to the brain and soon makes its poor victims too helpless and too weak in mind to fight it off."

Diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys, often called Bright's disease are all brought about by alcohol. It it therefore necessary that alcohol should be avoided scrupulously, whatever may be the form in which it is sold.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 10.

B I S N s.s. Gandara of 3190 reg tons Capt E Davies arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon and Trivandrum with rice timber and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter arrived from London via Gibraltar Malta Port Said Hifa Port Sudan and Aden with troops and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Sakito Maru of 3882 reg tons Capt S O Kubo arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Rotterdam Antwerp Lisbon and Port Said with general cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Solsten of 3196 reg tons Capt F Rufen arrived from Bahrein via Karachi with cargo of Kerosene oil

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt H M Macdonald sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. City of Elwood of 3822 reg tons Capt L B Adams sailed for Calcutta via Madras and Rangoon with same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Sakito maru of 3882 reg tons Capt S O Kubo sailed for Kobe via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai with passengers local and same bottom cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s. Eihuku Maru of 4292 reg tons Capt K Ohtoh sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-5-39.

S S Vita (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Gandara (MM) for Cutch Katiawar Ports via Karachi

S S City of Benares (KN) for Karachi Port Said Marseilles Plymouth Liverpool and Glasgow.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 10.

1 City of Elwood 3822 Rangoon 10-5 L Edwards

3 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 13-5 K Nixon

7 Eihuku Maru 4292 Yokohama 10-5 O S Kaisya

14 Kenya 4646 Durban 10-5 M M

15 Sakito Maru 3881 Yokohama 10-5 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalakrishna 3074 Bhavnagar 11-5 Scindia S N

3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 11-5 M M

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 11-5 M M

10/11 Gandara 3190 Karachi 14-5 M M

12/13 Itinda 3694 Rangoon 13-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N

Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Ronald 15-5-39 J Finlay

Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line

City of Benares 12-5-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards

Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Hereford 14-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tigre 17-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

Hilda 14-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Truestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 11-5-39 O S Kaisha

Toyama Maru 20-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestin

Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N

Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bamora 11-5-39 M M

Varsova 13-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalavijaya 13-5-39 Scindia S N

Benfield 13-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M

Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-5-39 M M

Gandara 10-5-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 13-5-39 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-5-39 M M

Anyo Maru 15-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N

Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N

Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N

Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon

Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Kybfels 7-5-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Corte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

Eihuku Maru 10-5-39 O S K Kaisya

Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N

Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N

Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Soudan 22-5-39 P and O S N

Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 11-5-39 M M

Chakdina 17-5-39 M M

Vasna 11-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M

Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Gandara 14-5-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Alipore 8-5-39 P and O S N

City of Perth 13-5-39 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Atlanta City 8-5-39

S S Eihuku Maru 8-5-39

S S City of Perth 9-5-39

S S Itinda 9-5-39

S S Victoria (boats) 9-5-39

S S Noorjehan (boats) 9-5-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 10.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 3 bales animal skins F Janmohmad; 7 bales animal skins M R Abdulla; 213 bales animal skins Grindlay; 25 bales animal skins M Esmail; 1185 bags linseed M Bhuta; 1500 bags massoor R Ratilal; 20 dms castor oil Swastika Oil Mills; 480 bags groundnut oil cake Indo-Foreign Commercial Corpn.; 480 bags groundnut oil cake Kishan Prasad 23 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 73 cases bristles B P and Hayley.

For Marseilles: 34 bags nea seed B Balwant; 180 bags dill seed D Chhotalal.

S S C/o Benares for Glasgow: 2415 bags lentils Louis Dreyfus

S S C/o Perth for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 10 bales wool raw H A Panju; 15 bales wool raw P M Kotaria; 23 bales wool raw M Amersey; 17 bales wool raw H A Mohmad and Sons; 65 bales wool raw Vijayasingh; 350 bales cotton ny L O Vora; 75 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 21 bales cotton twist waste J Suchedina.

For Manchester: 83 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 36 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora; 50 bales cotton raw L O Vora; 66 bales cotton raw J M Vyas; 25 bales cotton raw P D Vora

Hoegh Silver Star for Victoria: 25 bales cotton waste L O Vora

For Philiadelphia: 112 bales wool raw C Lister; 65 bales goat skin L Abraham and Sons

S S Conte Biancamano for Beyrouth: 175 bks tamrind A El Ejil; 25 bkts cotton yarn A El Ejil

For Tripoli: 55 bales cotton yarn A El Ejel; 47 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Conte Biancamano for Barcelona: 400 bales cotton raw Valkart Bros; 20 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Genoa: 330 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

S S Behar for Hongkong: 20 bales cotton yarn P K Ashar; 65 bales cotton yarn Pavri and Sons; 25 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon; 50 bales cotton yarn E S Abdulkayum; 170 bags gum A Abdulla; 50 bales cotton yarn J Ghazanfar.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw P Harji; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 100 bales cotton raw R Kanji; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 10 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha

S S Ranpura for Hongkong: 45 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon

For Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg.; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha

S S Eihuku Maru for Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw P Hirachand

S S Sahito Maru for Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw K Vishram and Sons, 100 bales cotton raw L K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

IMPORTS

S S Hatarana Agent M M from Moulmein: 2065 bags rice; 62000 bdls and pieces teak wood, 136 bags beans; 720 cases jaggery.

From Rangoon: 13464 bags rice; 45 bales wool.

From Cochin: 775 bdle coir yarn; 263 bdle coir rope; 350 cases cashew kernels

From Mangalore: 100 cases cashew kernels; 8 cases tea; 617 bags coffee.

From Colombo: 143 cks tallow; 963 bdle zinc; 74 cases provision; 140 bags wheat flour.

S S Nizam Agent T Morrison from Rangoon: 36085 bags rice; 100 bags beans; 106 bags betel nuts

From Ponani: 284 bags cocoanuts

From Calicut: 1000 bags coconuts; 57 coils coir yarn; 169 coils coir rope

From Cochin: 332 bags coconuts; 669 coconut oil cake; 778 coils coir yarn; 187 coils coir rope

From Telicherry: 960 bags coconuts, 101 bdle canes

From Badagara: 188 bags copra; 400 bags coconuts

S S Gamaria Agent M M from Madras: 634 bags turmeric; 10 cases medicine; 100 dms chemical.

From Vezagapatam: 122 bags pepper

From Cochin: 43 dms paint; 20 chests tea; 125 kallis hoska shells; 70 bdle rubber and its scrap; 466 bdle coir yarn; 215 bags coconuts; 6 bags coffee

From Calicut: 103 bags coffee; 21 chests tea; 77 bdle coir yarn; 128 bdle coir rope.

From Telicherry: 68 chests tea.

Export Subsidy Decision To-day

WALL-STREET OPERATORS BUY DISTANT MONTHS

Loan Cotton Coming Owing To Keen Scarcity Of Class Cotton

BOMBAY, May 10.

Most interesting debate on the proposed cotton subsidy continues in the U.S. Senate where the final decision will be taken today

The fate of the increased agricultural appropriations is uncertain pending House approval of the Amendment of subsidy.

The Senate has voted additional 225,000,000 dollars for Farm Benefit payments as part of the agricultural appropriations measure and additional 113,000,000 for the acquisition of surplus crops for free distribution to poor with proviso that no more than 25 per cent. could be spent on any single crop.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady on Tuesday on continued trade covering in nears and foreign buying of distants as well as higher Liverpool cables with new high levels for the movement attracting May liquidation. It is reported that owing to great scarcity of good class cotton some of the loan holdings are coming out. There was Southern selling. Prices advanced further on Wall-Street and spot house buying. The market closed steady.

SENATE DECISIONS.

"Offerings on the cotton market were light with the traders awaiting Senate consideration of the subsidy rider. The fate of increased agricultural appropriations is uncertain pending House approval of the amendment. The Senate has voted additional 225,000,000 dollars for farm benefit payments as part of the agricultural appropriations measure and additional 113,000,000 for the acquisition of surplus crops for free distribution to poor with the proviso that no more than twenty-five per cent. could be spent on any single crop."

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 8.42 and declined one point at 8.41 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 8.56. The market closed at a net rise of 17 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 9.55 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton market was very steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 16 points at 9.32c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures Market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.22. The Market was quietly nervous pending clarification of Washington problems. There was short covering in nears and hedging in distants. Speculative interest was lacking. The Market closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.18d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures closed 4 to 6 point's down and Uppers declined 3 to 4 ponts. The Alexandria Market was quiet and Sakels closed 8 points down to 2 points up while Ashmouni futures 7 to 3 points down.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co state:—

C. C. C. RULING

On April 18th, the Commodity Credit Corporation made a ruling permitting producers to obtain the release "of any part of the pledged cotton" of the 1937-38 loan against payment of the loan plus charges applicable to the portion to be released. This new procedure should be regarded as rather significant. It should permit the repossession of high grades in good staples particularly of lots stored in the vicinity of Carolina mills. The 1937 loan was made at 9 cents for basis middling 7/8" without premium for better grade or staple. Calculating on the average, 17 months carrying charges at 6 points per month, the repossessing cost would be about 10 cents, without regard to location. The present basis in the Carolinas is 200 points on May for Strict Middling 1" and 265 points on for Strict Middling 1 1/16". This ruling should apply with still greater force to long staple cotton for the same reason.

COST OF COTTON

On the other hand, it does not appear that this ruling of the C.C.C. will be of much assistance to exporters. It might be of some use and value in individual cases, but the basis for middling 7/8" being 20 on May ex-warehouse Houston-Galveston, the repossessing cost would appear to be too nigh in order to compete in the export markets. If American cotton experts are not to fall behind last year with still greater alarm, then closer co-operation between the Government and the shippers would seem very necessary, lest the export figures during the balance of the present season should prove even more disappointing.

FREE COTTON

The total quantity of "free cotton" in the United States to-day amounts to about 2,200,000 bales as per figures below:

	Bales
Total stocks in United States	
At March 31, 1939	15,709,000
In Gavernment loan	11,327,000
	4,382,000
In Mills	1,416,000
"Free cotton" at March 31, 1939	2,966,000
Estimated distribution from 31-3-39 to date	766,000
Estimated "Free Cotton" available to-day	2,200,000

Obviously, some measure of immediate relief to shippers would be in order. The stocks in mills are not too plentiful. However, the manufacturers' margin has been steadily dwindling and unless prices for goods will improve in the near future, the outlook would indicate drastic curtailment during the coming months. The decision to curtail production may be hastened by the processing tax theory as a means of raising revenue for agriculture.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-13 p.m.)	8.56+16
New York July lowest (10-35 a.m.)	8.41-11
Liverpool October highest	4.23
Liverpool October lowest	4.21 -02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

New York: 'Despite trade opposition feeling growing some form export subsidy likely. Think constructive here. Recommend buying October December'.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Good demand for May beginning bring cotton out of loan are not inclined to change our opinion subsidy.

Old crop months advance caused by fixing on buyers call scarcity of contracts large spot interests buying October no pressure to sell Spot cotton basis continues firm advance may go some what further.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade buying and covering in near months with Bombay and Wall Street buying in distant months.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 10.

Slightly warmer in entire Belt, light to moderate rainfall in Louisiana. Forecast. Entire Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 9

May	8.89+15
July	8.55+15
October	7.98+17
December	7.81+16
January	7.79+14
March	7.77+12
Middling Spot	9.55+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 9

May	9.00+14
July	8.66+15
October	8.09+18
Middling Spot	9.32+16

NEW YORK

New York, May 9

11-00 A.M. RANGES

May	8.79/8.79
July	8.43/8.43
October	7.84/7.84

NOON CALL

May	8.78
July	8.44
October	7.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 9

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 9

May	4.78+04
June	4.64+04
July	4.54+04
August	4.36+02
September	4.25+01
October	4.23
November	4.19—01
December	4.20—01
January	4.21—01
February	4.23—01
March	4.25—01
April	4.27—01
May	4.29—01
Middling Spot	5.18+07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	4.53
October	4.22

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 9

Linseed La Plata	
May June sellers	£11-11-3
Linseed Calcutta	
May June sellers	12-16-3
Linseed Bombay	
May June sellers	13-5-0
Rapeseed Toria	
May June sellers	12-2-6
Castorseed Bombay	
May June sellers	11-0-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London May 9

Rozario Santa Fe	
June sellers	21/7 1/2
Barletta Russo	
June sellers	24
South Australian	
May sellers	24/3

LINSEED OILS

London, May 9

Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
May sellers	24/9
Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
July Aug sellers	24/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 9

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 9

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70 3/16
Amsterdam	8.73 9/16
Brussels	27.50 1/4
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.84 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 10

According to our own advices we are informed that the U. S. Senate will note to-day on the proposed export subsidy. However in view of active buying by Wall Street indicate that the proposal will be adopted. This belief is shared by the local market and there had been general long liquidation. We had pointed that in view of large loan stocks the American Government has to find out new plans to maintain domestic price. It is too early to know whether the subsidy will be passed with some amendment or as proposed but it goes without saying that attempts will be made to capture foreign markets.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161/0 but the market after opening at Rs. 161/6 advanced to Rs. 162/2 with scattered buying. At the rise there was increased professional selling and prices eased off to Rs. 160/8. New Crop Broach A/M delivery after advancing to Rs. 152/12 declined to Rs. 151/4. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points but it opened 3 points higher. There was scattered buying and new Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 151/12. Later on Liverpool was one point up and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	1939	Rs. 162	2 0
Broach J/A	1939	160	8 0
Broach A/M	1940	151	12 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May	1939	152	2 0
Oomra July	1939	150	6 0
Oomra D/J	1940	137	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May	1939	118	4 0
Bengal July	1939	118	0 0
Bengal D/J	1940	115	12 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 10.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	200	17900
Bengal May	400	500
Oomra May	Nil	350

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	.. 127	124	121		118
Punjab	... 127	124	121		118
Rajputana	... 129	126	123		129
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...
C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159	...
Broach No. 2	... 170	168	165		163
Punjab-Ame.	... 192	190	187		185
Surat	... 210	208	205		203
Rajpipla	... 207	205	202		200
Navsari	... 219	217	214		212

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 10.

Bengal Superfine	126/27
Bengal Fine	122/24
Bengal F.G.	120/21
C. P. 1	166/68
C. P. 2	160/62
Arvi	159/60
Amraoti	151/55
Ellichpur	159/60
Berar	154/55
Malkapur	149/50
Khandesh	138/45
Jalna/Sailu	147/49
Burwah/Sanavad	151/53
Khandwa	153/55
Mathia F.G.	123/28
Broach	167/68
Punjab 4 F.	186/91
Punjab 289F.	213/16
Sindh N. T.	198/203
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	203/05
Surat	205/08
Navsari	215/18
Western Farm	178/83

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,447	50,650
Central India	119	211,443	49,600
Barsi and Nagar		14,300	142,562
Hyderabad-Gaurani		4,215	33,507
Berar		161,417	306,620
Central Provinces	31	35,696	66,348
Total Oomras	150	529,644	600,467
Dholera	287	210,270	64,600
N.-W. Provinces		2,815	2,704
Rajputana	76	66,490	14,710
Sind-Punjab	1,346	312,647	500,064
Broach	747	388,581	220,770
Coompta and Dharwar	980	62,447	32,910
Westerns-Northerns	891	42,110	16,626
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,578	2,149
American		3,208	173,044
Egyptian, African and Sudan	12,963	288,957	363,186
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,177
Total	17,444	1,891,070	2,062,960
Arrived by road to 4th May 39		341,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 4th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	11,266	255,958	208,762
Japan and China	475	836,829	522,676
Coast Ports	177	25,756	50,108
Up-country by Rail		200,971	275,040
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,204	18,340
Total	11,918	1,303,718	1,075,926

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 9-5-39	3665000	7588000
Receipts Yesterday 9-5-39	2000	3000
Exports to date 9-5-39	3176000	5368000
Stock at Ports 5-5-39	2098000	2746000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-5-39	2754000	2260000
Stock at Liverpool 5-5-39	859000	1215000
Visible Supply 5-5-39	5614000	6677000
Quantity in sight 5-5-39	8647000	13028000
Quantity out of sight 5-5-39	8668000	9232000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 10

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-5 1/2d. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York.

London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 3/16d. for Spot and forward quotation was marked down 1/8d. at 20d. There was small speculative selling and general selling. India bought at the decline and the market was steady. New York Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8.

London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 53-2-9 and forward parity was Rs. 52-11-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6.

Failure of London market to hold recent improvement induced some liquidation in the local silver market where option dealers were reported unloading their hedge purchases and prices ruled quiet. Gold was also quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	37 0 0
Jeth delivery	37 0 9
Jeth Tejimandi	0 2 0
Ashad delivery	37 1 3
Ashad Tejimandi	0 3 0

SILVER

Ready	53 1 0
Jeth delivery	52 15 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 9 6
Ashad delivery	52 11 6
Ashad Tejimandi	1 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9

Spot	20 3/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, May 9

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, May 9

Copper	£41 18 9
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£221 7 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 9

August	sh. 7 6 1/2d.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 10.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-15-0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 9.

June	11-11-3.
July	£11-11-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 10.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	28 4 0
Highest	28 4 0
Lowest	28 1 0
Closing	28 4 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	31 12 0
Highest	32 0 6
Lowest	31 8 6
Closing	32 0 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 0 6
Highest	26 0 0
Lowest	25 14 0
Closing	25 14 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 12 0
Closing	29 14 0
Groundnuts Sept.—	
Opening	33 2 0
Highest	33 7 0
Lowest	32 13 6
Closing	33 7 0
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	26 15 0
Highest	26 15 0
Lowest	26 7 6
Closing	26 8 0

Wheat And Seeds Home Quotations

London, May 9.

May	£11-11-3 Hull.

Canadian Wheat Acreage

Intended acreage for all Canada spring wheat is 25,300,000 acres against 25,188,000 in 1938 and 24,851,000 in 1937. Linseed area is expected 280,000 acres against 221,000 in 1938 and 241,000 acres in 1937.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 9.

May	55 1/4d.
May New	51 1/2d.
July	53 1/2d.
October	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 9.

May	dol 0.76 3/8.
July	dol 0.73 7/8.
September	dol 0.73 7/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 10.

Ready Javas	17 6 0
Shipment May	7 7 0
Shipment June	6 15 6
Shipment July	6 12 0
Shipment August	6 8 0
Shipment September	6 2 6
Java Spot Forward	7.10.

New York Sugar

New York, May 9.

July	2.01.
September	2.04.
November	2.10.
January	2.01.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-12-0
Tone:—Steady.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 10

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/13
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 96/8
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 98/4
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/10
3 per cent	1963/65 96/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 101/10
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 106/12
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 108/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 113/12
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/4
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 112/6
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent	K P T 1956 128

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 94/12, immediately improved to Rs. 94/14/6, but declined to Rs. 94/10/6 towards the close. Undertone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 10

B G RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Ready.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank' sselling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 10th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 10th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 10th instant

Java London 8.71 1/4 10th instant

New York London 4.68.12 9th instant

London New York 4.68.13 9th instant

London Paris 176.73 9th instant

London Italy 89.00 9th instant

London Belgium 27.50 1/4 9th instant

London Switzerland 20.84 1/4 9th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 9th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 9th instant

London Amsterdam 8.73 1/2 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 8th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 5/16 8th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 9th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/8 8th instant

Silver London Forward 20 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 9

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	69 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	81
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	106 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67
3 1/2 per cent War loan	92 1/2
4 per cent Funding loans 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/3

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 41.

Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 37 1/2

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 30.

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 25

Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 32 1/2. Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 34 1/4

New York Liverpool May 50 July 39 October 39 December 50 January 54 Morch 64

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal	£68 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/5	105 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/4
Victory Bonds	105 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	85
National Bank of India	29 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 9

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	
Sellers	8 1/8

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

GENERAL BUYING IN MARKET.

Cotton And Electric Shares Hardening

BOMBAY, May 10.

Yesterday early the Wall Street Market responded to the better tone of markets abroad, together with the Presidential effort to settle the Coal-strike with the opening advance broadening under the leadership of steels and industrials. There was steady improvement which was maintained and U.S. Steel advanced 1 1/2 at 48 1/4, Anaconda Coppers one dollar at 25 1/8 and General Motors improved 1 1/8 at 45 3/8.

The local Share Bazar, as anticipated reached new high levels for Steel shares. There was absence of sellers and the improvement was maintained at about the highest level.

Tata Steel shares, in which mostly professionals have a fairly speculative interest are likely to witness active and wide fluctuations. in the meantime professionals are adjusting their open business in the term of changed sentiment.

Cotton mill shares are now steadily looking up under growing demand. Bombay Burma shares were also firm with Cements showing hardening tendency. Hydro-Electric shares are also improving with the rise in Gilt-edged Securities as a result of improved European political situation.

As pointed out the market is showing better tendency with general buying and while there be occasional setbacks owing to profit-taking we believe the general tendency will be upward.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 757 and after declining to Rs. 752 improved to Rs. 756. Century shares were firm at Rs. 208 and Central Indias advanced to Rs. 203/8. Simplex shares hardened to Rs. 68 and Swadeshi Mills shares closed at Rs. 197.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 125/8 and after advancing to Rs. 125/12 declined to Rs. 124/12 on realisings. Andhra shares advanced to Rs. 1,395 and Trams X.D. were quoted at Rs. 124 and Tata Powers changed hands at Rs. 1,242.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,275 and advanced to Rs. 1,280 but declined to Rs. 1,270 on profit-taking There was renewed buying and prices after advancing to Rs. 1,280 finally closed at Rs. 1,277/8. Ordinary shares also improved to and closed at Rs. 272. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 455 and advanced to Rs. 463.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 10.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOM. DYEING	756 4
100	CENTURY	207 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	203 8
100	COLABA	108 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3
100	Finlay	92 8
100	GOKAK	124 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	KOHINOOR	218 0
250	Laxmi	460 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	MORARJI	105 0
250	Model	44 8
50	MYSORE	82 8
200	NEW GREAT	181 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	211 4
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
4,000	Sholapurs	2,800 0
50	SIMPLEX	68 0
100	SWADESHI	197 0
100	SWAN	89 0
500	Vishnu	1050 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108 12
25-500	Central	32 2
500	Imperial	1,512 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	365 10
50-100	India	137 8
100	Reserve Bank	110 12
5	Union	5-14-6

CEMENTS

100	Associated	124 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	11-14
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	36 4
200	Oriental	4,100 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	138 12
10	Amalgamated	11 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1345 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	127 8
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 6
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	181 4
100	Surat	147 0
100	TATA HYDRO	148 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1242 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	97 4
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	752 8
9	Burma Corp.	5 11
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 14
10	Indian Iron & Steel	25 6
10	Shivrajpur	35 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,277 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	272 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	331 0
10	Air Services	7 7
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	185 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212 0
125	B. BURMA	463 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	158 7
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-4-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	92 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 12
100	I. Radio Defd.	307 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100	Port Canning	69 4
30	Premier Con.	63 8
10	Scindia	16 14
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1,407 8
6 p.c	Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76 4
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	XD 542 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 10

Bombay Dyeing (750) 757 755 756 752 756

Century (203) 206 207 208

Central India (199/8) 202 203 200 202 203/8

Kohinoor (216/8) 218 217 218

New Great (178/12) 178 179 181

Simplex (66/8) 67 66/8 67/8 68

Swadeshi (194) 197 196 195 197 196/8 197

Associated Cement (124/8) 125/8 125/12 124/8 124/12

Andhra (1307/8) 1390 1395

Tram Ord (127/8) XD 124

Tata Hydro (147/8) 148/8

Tata Power (1235) 1242 1245 1242

T Steel Defd (1250) 1275 1280 1270 1280 1272 1280 1271 1277 1277/8

T Steel Ord (267/8) 272 270 271 272 276 271 272

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/12

Bellapur (183/6) 184/8 185

B Steam (212) 212

B Burma (451) 455 458 455 460 458 462 463

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works and Elec dol 6 Pfd.	87
Electric Bond and Share Common 8	3/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	53
Amr Tel and Tel	160 1/2
Western Union Telg	18 3/4
New York Central	15 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	74 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22
Texas Corporation	37 5/8
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd	50
American Radiator	12
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
United States Steel	48 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	58
Ludlum Steel	17
Republic Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	48 3/8
General Motors	45 3/8
General Electric	35 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/8
Lockheed	27
National City Bank	25 1/2
Guaranty Trust	258
Socony	11 7/8

Turnover 700,000 shares. Steady market to continue.

Delivery Of Shares

Out of a total of 31764 shares for delivery in May Settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	3655
Andhra	132
Alcock	65
Belapur	990
Bombay Burma	397
Bombay Steamer	121
Bom. Telephone	1515
Century	909
Colaba	730
Dyeing	382
Gokak	535
Indian Bleaching	115
Kohinoor	529
Morarji	20
Finlay	95
New Great	475
Nagpur	665
Phoenix	2
Premier Construction	930
Shivrajpur	1510
Swadeshi	448
Simplex	915
Swan	110
Tata Steel Ord.	4860
Tata Steel Def.	880
Tata Hydro	1185
Tata Power	239
Tram	4355

6-1/4 p.c	Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem. Const 2nd	96 4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	143 12
7½ p.c	Tata Power	1516 4
6 p.c	Tata Steel 1st	206 14
7½ p.c.	Tata Steel Second	155 12
7 p.c	Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c.	Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c.	Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.c.	Bombay Telephone	50 4
7 p.c.	Sholapur	80 0
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1939

"PHOENIX MILL STRIKE UNJUSTIFIABLE"

How Workers Should Conduct Themselves In Disputes

MR. JUSTICE DIVATIA'S JUDGMENT AS SOLE ARBITRATOR

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divatia, who was appointed by common consent of the parties, as the sole arbitrator in the dispute between the employers and the workers of the Phoenix Mill, Bombay, has given his award. The dispute related to the wages for four days namely, from the 12th to 15th April and arbitration was sought on the following three points.

(1) Whether the employers of the Phoenix Mills made or attempted to enforce any alteration in the conditions of work in reeling or ring frame departments in contravention of the Standing Orders since 1st April 1939.

(2) Whether the employees of the Phoenix Mills as a whole or of any one or more departments were justified in going on strike on 11th April 1939.

(3) If so to what relief are the employees justified in striking entitled.

CLOSURE OF MILLS

The award issued covers about fifteen foolscap pages. The Arbitrator who took oral as well as documentary evidence and also inspected the relevant records of the mills, observes:—

On the 31st March last the management of the Mills put up a notice for the information of the workers that, owing to 'trade depression' the Mills would be closed from the 16th April 1939 for an indefinite period, and that their services would be considered as terminated from that date. The Mills continued to work as usual after the notice. The workers' case is that 'trade depression' was not the real reason for the closure of the Mills and that the employers intended to re-open the Mills after closing them for some time on a new and rationalised system of working, by which less men would be employed to do the same work as before, and that their suspicions were justified inasmuch as, soon after the notice was given, the management attempted to introduce rationlisation in several departments without previous notice.

COMPLAINTS GO UNATTENDED

According to the workers, this attempt was made in six departments of the Mills, namely, the reeling, ring spinning, roving, drawing, waste pick and weaving departments, that in all these departments, systematic attempts were made to take more work from men than was done before the 1st of April, i.e., when the notice was given, and that the workers naturally resented it, but, as the management did not pay any heed to them in spite of their protests, they had no other recourse than to resort to a strike on the 11th of April, when matters came to a head.

EMPLOYERS' CASE

The employers' case is that they did not intend to close the Mills with the object of introducing rationalisation later on, but they did so only because of trade depression, and that during the period referred to by the workers, i.e. between the 1st and the 11th of April, they did not work according to any new system in any of the six departments, but that they worked according to the practice which prevailed before the 1st of April.

They further state that four or five days after the notice was given a meeting of the workers was held opposite the Mill gates in which the leaders told the workers that the stoppage of the Mills was only an excuse and they exhorted them to remain adamant in their demands; that on the 10th April some of the workers in the drawing frames and spinning departments refused to work 'double,' according to the old prevailing system, and that, in order to prevent any dispute, the management allowed them to work 'singly,' even though they are entitled to ask, them to work 'double', according to the prevailing system; that at about 1 P.M. on the 11th April the workers of all the departments of the Mills came out and began to raise a hue and cry.

There was rowdyism for which the police help was requisitioned. The Mill was immediately closed down, but the workers resorted to a stay-in-strike which was called off on the assurance of an enquiry into the case.

POINTS IN THE DISPUTE

Mr. Justice Divatia next proceeds to analyse the evidence on the principal points raised in the dispute and sums up his conclusion that on the first term of reference there was an alteration of the conditions of work in the Reeling Department on six reeling machines for three days from 3rd April. There was no alteration in the conditions of work in the Ring Frame Department or in the other departments mentioned by the workers. Except, therefore of the case of the six women workers in the Reeling Department there is no evidence to justify that there was an alteration in or any attempt to alter the prevailing conditions of work.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR STRIKE

"Coming to the second point of reference, as to 'whether the employees as a whole or of any one or more departments were justified in going on strike on the 11th'," the Arbitrator says, "that question in view of my findings on the evidence above would rise only with regard to the altered conditions of work in the Reeling Department on six reeling machines. It is to be noted, as I have already observed, that this altered system, even according to the workers evidence, was worked only for three days from the 3rd to the 6th and that the old system was resorted to after that date. That could not, in my view, be a justification for a strike in the Reeling Department, much less a general strike of all the workers of the Mill five days later on the 11th.

"If the workers were aggrieved by this change, they could have taken steps at any time between the 3rd and the 6th to have the old working restored, and if the management did not do so, they could have taken any legitimate steps to compel the management to yield, but the management did restore the old working on the 6th, probably taking notice of the resentment caused among the workers, and thereafter nothing happened which might provoke the workers to take direct action by way of a stay-in-strike.

RESULT OF RESENTMENT

"The strike on the 11th seems to me to be the result of the feeling of resentment and bitterness caused by the notice of intended closure put up by the management on the 31st March. The workers were mainly actuated by the supposition that the management wanted to close the Mill with the object of restarting it with a lesser number of men, and that 'trade depression' was only an excuse. Whatever might have been the motive of the Agents in closing the Mill, the justification for the strike is to be found, according to the terms of reference made to me, not on the supposed motive for closing the Mill, but for any act on the part of the management to change the prevailing system of work in contravention of the Standing Orders since 1st April.

Judged from that standpoint, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that, despite the one change in the Reeling Department for three days, which was soon set right, there was no justification for a general strike on the 11th April. For all their grievances, supposed or legitimate they could have approached the Government Labour Officer who, in his evidence, says that the Mill workers usually report their grievances to him and that the Labour Union also frequently passes on the workers' complaints to him.

HOW WORKERS SHOULD BEHAVE

"For the last several years the Government have appointed their Labour Officer to act as an intermediary between the textile workers and the employers in Bombay, and I think before any such drastic and desperate step in the shape of a stay-in strike is taken by the workers, they or their leaders should approach the Labour Officer and do all they can to have their grievances redressed by the authorities, and a strike would be justifiable only if a genuine grievance is not redressed even after such attempts have been made. There are circumstances in which a strike may be justified and a concerted strike alone might bring about the redress of a genuine grievance. But, it is a weapon in the hands of the workers, which requires to be used on extraordinary occasions and that too after all attempts at negotiation and conciliation have failed: otherwise, it acts like a boomerang upon the workers themselves, and the principal persons, who suffer therefrom are not employers so much as the workers themselves. In most industrial countries of the present day, workers have realised this and lightning strikes are becoming old-fashioned and infrequent.

EMPLOYERS RIGHT

"I do not wish to enter into the events that happened after the Mills closed at noon on the 11th, because, what I have to see is whether the strike which took place at about that time was justified or not. But, I think the evidence led before me is sufficient to show that, on account of the concerted action of all the workers in coming out of the Mill together, and the threatening attitude which they adopted towards the management, a reasonable apprehension was caused in the minds of the officials, that there would be trouble in the Mills, and that, therefore, in order to stop any further trouble, the only thing that they could do was to stop the working of the Mills and I think they were within their rights in doing so under Standing Order No. 16 framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association which is to the effect that—

"the Company may, in the event of a strike affecting either wholly or partially any one or more departments of the Mills, close down, either wholly or partially, such department or departments, and any other department or departments affected by such closing down, and for any period or periods, and without notice or payment of compensation in lieu of notice to the operatives employed in such department or departments."

"I have tried to approach the case of the workers as fairly and sympathetically as I could, but I regret that, on the materials before me, I cannot come to the conclusion that the strike or the concerted stoppage of work was justified. I, therefore, hold that the employees of the Phoenix Mills were not justified in going on strike on the 11th April, and that, therefore, they are not entitled to any relief with regard to their wages of the four days when the Mills remained closed."

Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, Bombay, replying to the addresses by the staff of the various departments of the Labour Office, at a meeting held in Town Hall, on Tuesday, on the eve of his departure for England.

LEGISLATORS' PRIVILEGES

Provisions Of Bengal Assembly Draft Bill

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The report of the Committee of Privileges appointed by the Bengal Legislative Assembly in February last year was presented in the Assembly to-day.

Among other things, the Committee recommended that the Bill drafted by the Hon'ble the Speaker on the powers and privileges of the House should be introduced at an early date in this session, and should be referred to a select committee. The Committee also recommended that the select committee might take the opinion of lawyers and legal bodies including High Court, and present its report in the beginning of next session of the assembly. As the question of privileges equally affected other provincial legislatures and also the Central Legislature, the select committee might invite the opinion of the Presidents and Speakers of those bodies also.

The draft Bill provides for the freedom of speech and debate, freedom of members from arrest in Civil proceedings and from personal appearance in Civil court, non-attachment of their salaries and allowances, non-liability for acts done by or under the authority of the Assembly, etc.—United Press.

Alleged Assault On Villagers Of Limbdi State

Farmers' Families Migrate Leaving Land And Crop: Seizures By State?

(From A Correspondent)

LIMBDI, May 10.

Tales of repression are hovering in from villages of Limbdi State. Properties of nearly fifty merchants of different villages who migrated in adjoining territories are reported to have been sealed by state and some of them are auctioned.

Merchants who did not migrate were ordered to leave villages on pain of threats and their properties were attached by the State authorities for simple crime of being members or sympathisers of the Prajamandal. Mr. Naran Dolat of Balol who did not leave when ordered was alleged to have been attacked at night in his house and severely beaten. His wife and a child were also alleged to have been attacked and beaten.

Seventyfive farmers families left the state leaving nearly 6,000 vighas of land and this year's produce. Their land and houses were also attached.

BOYCOTT OF VILLAGE PATEL

Limbdi Praja Mandal's Decision

WADHWAN, May 10.

The Limbdi Praja Mandal wires:—

The Limbdi State Praja Mandal has issued the following statement:—

"Having received definite information that Gator Bhura Patel of Hadala, has bought State 'Kala Gunj' that is the state share of cotton in spite of the boycott of State's goods, the Praja Mandal wired Gator Patel inquiring whether the information was correct. No reply has been received even after four days and so the Praja Mandal has declared an economic boycott of Gator Patel

Thousands Of Peasants Give Up Lands

Sequel To Turning Down Demand For Reduction Of Revenue In Rajgarh State

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 9.

Information received from Rajgarh State states that a serious agrarian trouble has arisen in the State as a result of which thousands of peasants have abandoned their lands.

It is understood that for the last several years the peasants were crying for the redress of their grievances, specially for the reduction of heavy and unbearable land revenue. But the State officers had turned their deaf ears towards these demands of the peasants and had issued orders to the effect that those peasants who are not in a position to cultivate the land may abandon the lands. These orders were taken as a challenge by the peasants and thousands of peasants have submitted their resignations.

Thousands of peasants had protested against the present policy of the State and have demanded reduction in land revenue. All over the State the peasants are holding meetings. The peasants are only tenants at will and not owners of land. Neither can they mortgage nor they can sell their land. The council officers are perturbed over the situation and are trying to redress the grievances of the peasants by allowing small reductions in the land-tax, but the land-tax is so high that unless it is reduced by 50 per cent., the peasants would not be satisfied.

Rajgarh is a State in Central India, Bhopal Agency. Its area is 962 miles, population 134,891, and income Rs. 9,32,000. The State is under the minority Council Administration of the Bhopal Agency.

WARDHA SCHEME IN OPERATION

School To Be Started In Coimbatore

MADRAS, May 10.

A school for giving training in the Wardha scheme will be opened in Coimbatore on July 1 next.

30 teachers will be trained under three teachers who have already received training in Wardha.

Selection of candidates will be made by the District Educational Officer from secondary grade trained teachers possessing sufficient attitude for craft studies.

The course will be of nine months and the Hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture, and the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Education Minister, will attend the opening function.—United Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

LAHORE, May 7.

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has announced the names of the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee: They are:

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, President, Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, General Secretary, Lala Jagat Narain, Financial Secretary, Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., (Central), Moulvi Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Lala Duni Chand, Mian Iftakharuddin, Sheikh Sirajuddin Prach, Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Giani Kartar Singh, Qoumi Gopal Singh, Pratap Singh, Giani Gurmakh Singh Musafar, Mufti Mohd Nain, Lala Achint Ram, Lala Mangal Rai, L. Chint Ram Thapper, M. Kabul Singh, B. Rur Singh, S. Sajjan Singh and Mr. Virender.

The first meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee will be held on May 10 next.—United Press.

Senior Congressmen Dissatisfied

Resignation Threatened In U. P. Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

A group of senior Congressmen have threatened to resign membership of the Allahabad City Congress Committee following a dispute which has arisen in connection with election of the local Congress Mandal Committees.

The Khuldabad Mandal Committee elections were postponed on a previous date by the President of the City Congress Committee for some reasons. This was resented by the other party and notice of a resolution expressing disapproval of the President's conduct and action was given. Eventually the resolution was not pressed but elections were held.

CHARLIE CHAN — TWO MESSAGES!

AT NEWARK AIRPORT
INSPECTOR CHAN? I HAVE TWO TELEGRAMS FOR YOU!
JIM HEDRIN MAKES URGENT PLEA FOR HASTE! ..."IN DESPERATE TROUBLE. A NUMBER OF DEATHS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN MY GOLD MINE. CIRCUMSTANCES STRANGE. HOPE YOU CAN MAKE CONNECTIONS AS I HAVE PLANNED THEM."
HAH! SECOND TELEGRAM IS EVEN GREATER SURPRISE! IT IS FROM KIRK BARROW, ABLE ASSISTANT TO ME IN HONOLULU!
WESTERN UNION
NR 172 14 SAN FRANCISCO CALIF
INSPECTOR CHARLES CHAN
NEWARK AIRPORT NEWARK NJ
HEARD YOU WERE HEADING FOR SAN FRANCISCO
STOPPING AT CARLTON HOTEL WIRE NEXT MOVE
KIRK.
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
SO! KIRK BARROW IS IN SAN FRANCISCO! THIS IS MOST WELCOME NEWS! MUST SEND MESSAGE TO HIM ANNOUNCING NEXT MOVE! AFTER THAT, THERE WILL BE MANY MOVES, BUT WHO CAN SAY WHAT THEY WILL BE?

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